

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 13

## THE "MERGER"

The day at which the much "heralded" merger of the big packers ought to have started its official life, the 27th of September, has come and gone, and still the labors have borne no fruit. Our strenuous daily press is disappointed; so are the politicians. Meanwhile the trial against the Northern Securities Company progresses and the time approaches when the greatest power of our Republic, the judicial, will decide whether or not a company holding and voting the shares of various kindred commercial organizations is legal. Let us wait and see.

## HEARING IN PROGRESS

The case against the packers at Jefferson City, Mo., was in progress during the week. There were no important developments.

## RAISE IN WAGES

There has been a general raise in the wages of packinghouse employees. The men are thus better enabled to meet the increased cost of living.

## MAKE OMAHA PRODUCE CENTER

It is rumored at Omaha that the big meat concerns will make that city a great central distributing point for fruits and farm produce.

## BUY SIX MILLS

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Tex., says: The details of a large deal by Swift & Company, through which the packers secure control of a half dozen of the larger cotton oil mills in north and central Texas, have been made public. The mills to be included in the transfer are at Grandview, Alvarado, Itaska, West Temple, and Greenville. The consideration for the combined purchase is about \$800,000. It is said that the product of these six mills will be used in the refinery to be erected in north Fort Worth in connection with the packinghouse plant.

## CATTLE COMBINE DOES NOT EXIST

The rumor of a \$50,000,000 cattle combine in the West is dead because the alleged combine has fallen through. Prominent Chicago and other livestock men say that it never existed. These are combine days and every industry must have its turn.

## FOR BORAX AND CHEAPER MEATS

Cable dispatch from Berlin says: The Society for the Protection of the Interests of the German Chemical Industry, in session at Frankfurt, has unanimously passed a resolution against the prohibition of the use of boric acid for the preservation of meats, and has appealed to the Bundesrath to reverse its decision in this connection, in view of the present scarcity and dearness of meat.

## TO IMPROVE CATTLE SHIPS

The Department of Agriculture is going to try to make cattle steamers safer and pleasanter for the exported bovines to travel in. To this end Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is going to Liverpool to study cattle steamship devices and ventilation. He will endeavor to pick the best from each system in vogue and report them as a general working basis. This step is in the direction of needed reform.

## LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE MEETING

The National Livestock Exchange meets in Pittsburg, Pa., for its annual convention, October 17 and 18. The members of the Pittsburg Exchange are making great preparations for the event and a banquet and ball has been arranged to take place at the Schenley Hotel. Representatives from the stock exchanges throughout the country will be there, and it is estimated that more livestock men will be present than were ever seen before in that city.

The following cities will be represented: Sioux City, Omaha, St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, Denver, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.

## TAKING POSSESSION OF THE "ANGLO"

On Wednesday Messrs. Swift, Fowler and McClean made a final inspection of the Anglo-American Provision Company prior to its being turned over to Swift & Company on Monday. Some time ago Swift & Company purchased the "Anglo." This purchase was subsequently confirmed by the British stockholders of the concern.

## THE BIG EXPOSITION

held each year in Chicago during the first week of December is the grand round-up of all fairs and shows of the year. At this exposition all differences of opinion on previous judgments rendered during the show season are settled for the year. The International is a harmonious blending of the interest taken in the livestock and agricultural industry of the world at large, but more especially of this continent, by the National Pure Bred Record Livestock Associations and by the livestock and railway interests of the greatest railway and livestock center of the world.

The week will be divided into special features of interest for both animal lover and student. The exhibits this year, both in the breeding, individual fat, and carload divisions of the show will far exceed the two previous expositions.

## BIG INCORPORATION

A Chicago dispatch says: The Hately Packing Company, of Chicago, with a capital of \$1,500,000 has been incorporated at Springfield. The incorporators are John S. Level, Daniel I. Lufkin, and Wm. Hately.

The new concern will, in connection with the Lufkin Stockyards and Feeding Company, engage in the general packing business.

While the latter corporation is at present only capitalized at \$100,000, it will be increased to \$1,500,000, in a few weeks, giving the two concerns a working capital of \$3,000,000.

It is the intention of the new company to conduct a general provision business. It expects to have a daily killing capacity of 1,000 head of cattle within a few weeks, which will be increased as the business justifies the outlay.

## PROVISIONS FOR CARRYING OUT GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION

Under date of August 25, 1902, the secretary of the embassy at Berlin, Mr. J. B. Jackson, sends a clipping from the North German Gazette of the 24th instant, containing an article in regard to the provisions for carrying out the meat inspection laws. A translation of the article, prepared by Mr. Richardson, third secretary of the embassy, is given below:

The competent ministers sent on the 1st of August of this year a detailed order to all the so-called "Ober" and "Regierung," or Government presidents, intended to prepare the carrying out of the bill (law) regarding the cattle and meat inspection of June 3, 1900, which takes effect on April 1, 1903, and of the Prussian special bill (law) of June 28, 1902, in connection with the above bill (law) of the Empire. The order discusses in two parts the measures which are to be immediately taken in regard to the inspection and sanitary treatment of the meat imported within the custom boundary, as well as that of the cattle and meat when slaughtered in the interior.

The first paragraph in connection with a temporary order sent by the Finance Minister to the provincial boards of customs and taxes on the 17th of May deals with the principles for the institution and equipment of the offices which are to be opened for the inspection of foreign meat according to the resolution of the Bundesrath. Fifty-six offices of the kind are counted for Prussia, twenty-nine of which are intended for the inland and imported meat, whereas the remaining twenty-seven are only intended for the inland. Besides the fifty-six above-mentioned offices, there are seventeen custom offices merely for importation without inspection. The meat going through these seventeen custom offices is to be sent to one of the offices of inspection, where it is to be inspected. The kind of equipment of each of the offices, especially the number and selection of the offices required, as well as the space and buildings, depends in the first place on the quantity and quality of the meat which is likely to be inspected in the same office. The boards, therefore, have been ordered first to carefully estimate the extent of the importation of meat which is intended for inspection by each office, and this will be no easy task, on account of the alterations and changes of the meat importation which are possible on account of the carrying out of the meat inspection at the frontier.

According to the division of the inspection required by the orders of the Bundesrath into three parts, there are (1) a veterinary inspection of all the fresh and prepared meat with the exception of the fat; (2) a microscopical inspection of fresh and prepared pork, and (3) a chemical inspection of prepared meat and fat. The personnel of the inspection is to be composed of approved animal doctors (veterinary surgeons), of civilians who have been trained for the inspection of pork, and, finally, of chemical experts.

The order contains detailed arrangements as to what way and on what conditions this personnel is to be selected and engaged according to the above-mentioned estimates of the presumptive quantities of inspection meat, with a view to the laws of examination given

by the Bundesrath for trained meat inspectors and to the organization of the boards of approbation.

In order to give the officers of the inspection an opportunity of practicing, in many cases special accommodations or other arrangements will be necessary at the offices; for instance, separated laboratories for the veterinary experts for the finer microscopical or bacteriological investigations; then rooms for the pork inspectors will be necessary; and, finally, chemical laboratories will be required if the local conditions of the place do not permit to have the proofs of meat and fat intended for chemical inspection inspected in other laboratories of chemists residing at the place. The boards have been ordered to make an estimate of the extent, place, and expenses of these accommodations.

Finally, propositions are to be made to the Government, whether and to what extent it is necessary to allow the alleviations for the smaller importations of meat, which can be given by the governments of the respective States according to paragraph 14, part 2, of the imperial bill (law).

In the second part of the order the new laws are compiled in a concise way from which the extent of the inland meat inspection may be seen, which is to be introduced on the 1st of April, 1903, or if already existing, is to be subjected to these laws. Then the formation of the inspection districts are discussed as well as the training and engaging of the necessary personnel of the experts (exclusive competency of approved veterinary doctors, aptness and training of civilians, especially the organization of the boards of examination and execution of the transitory orders) and in a special subsection the way in which the pork inspection is to be inserted into the general future meat inspection. The boards are particularly desired not to raise the difficulties of the introduction of the general meat inspection by making considerable changes in the organization of the pork inspection which already exist in Prussia to an extent of 95 per cent., but to try and remove the faults of this branch of the inspection by gradually training its personnel in a better way, and, above all, by a strict control of the meat inspection by experts.

The boards are further directed to collect and to send in the material respecting the cost of the inspection; the manner of fixing and raising them; the arrangements for selling meat by auction; the competency of the respective boards for carrying out the orders of the police with regard to the meat inspection; the way of making complaints against it; and the control of the meat inspectors.

The boards are required to send in the reports within two months, which is not very much time considering the great number of questions to be answered. Only one the base of these reports will the respective ministers be in a position to give definite directions for carrying out the bill in a way according to the different local conditions of the place of inspection. At any rate, it is to be seen from the above sketch, in which not the whole number of the matters to be settled is discussed, that the efforts of all the magistrates and boards connected with the meat inspec-

tion will be necessary in order to bring about by April 1, 1903, the day when the bill goes into effect, the vast apparatus required for the meat inspection put into working order everywhere without too great difficulties.

### AS GERMANY FEELS HER MEAT CRISIS

(Translation by G. H. Murphy, of the U. S. Consulate, at Frankfort, Germany.)

The National Provisioner presents the following translation of an editorial article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, of Frankfort, Germany, on the cause of the high prices and meat scarcity in Germany.

Very unwelcome news reaches us from a large number of German cities, in eastern as well as in western districts—the prices of meat are rising rapidly.

First, the Butchers' Guild raised the price of pork, then that of veal, and now experts declare that the price of beef must also be increased. This rise in the value of raw materials must naturally affect the prices of wares manufactured therefrom. The price of sausage has already increased, the prices of other meat products will also soon rise, and there is no hope of a decline in the near future from this new high level. These events are a calamity of great severity, and their beginning was two years ago. Under their influence, hundreds of thousands of German families must endure bitter distress, especially as industrial conditions were already bad enough.

The prices of other articles of food are high at present.

Undoubtedly, there have been times when the butchers' profits were large, and when they could easily have afforded to help their customers by lowering prices. The resentment which the public felt because of their failure to do this, or to do it to a sufficient extent, was justifiable. But times have changed, and for several years back, the butchers' trade has certainly not been a profitable one. A glance at the buying and selling prices proves this positively. In July of last year, beef cost in Frankfort (gross weight) 64 to 67 marks (\$15.23 to \$15.94) per centner (113 lbs.), prime quality; in October, 70 to 71 marks (\$16.66 to \$16.89). The price then fell to 64 to 69 marks (\$15.23 to \$16.42), and now it is 69 to 71 marks (\$16.42 to \$16.89). This is the price which butchers themselves have to pay. To this must be added allowances for wages, rent, taxes, etc., as well as for loss in waste material. Bull meat cost a year ago 53 to 55 marks (\$12.61 to \$13.09); now 58 to 60 marks (\$13.80 to \$14.28). The price of cow meat in like manner rose from 54 and 56 marks (\$12.85 and \$13.32) to 61 and 63 marks (\$14.51 and \$14.99). It is still worse with calves, for which the butchers are already obliged to pay 80 to 82 pfennigs (19 to 19½c.) per pound. In April, 1901, hogs cost 59 marks (\$14.04) per centner; in October, 68 marks (\$16.18); in May, 1902, 64 marks (\$15.23); and now, 70 marks (\$16.66). The above prices are for prime quality at the Frankfort slaughterhouse. Even if the butchers can perhaps do better, by taking lower qualities of meat, it is nevertheless evident that the existing relation between purchase and sale is unhealthy; consequently, a further rise in prices is naturally to be expected.

There have already been numerous bankruptcies from this cause.

Consumers should not, however, blame the butchers when this rise in prices takes place, unless, indeed, it is shown that the butchers are inclined to take advantage of the situation. The cause of the disaster must be sought elsewhere. The increase of prices is perhaps, to a certain extent, a result of existing industrial conditions, but the chief cause of the advance in the cost of meat is to be found in the policy which the state has been pursuing for many years. We refer to the imperial policy, influenced by the Agrarians, which increases for the poor the cost of food.

The way was prepared by the prohibition of the importation of live cattle, thus reducing the available supply of animals fit for slaughter. The exceptions allowed under the prohibition are by no means sufficient to have any visible effect toward averting a calamity. The importation of cattle is so impeded by regulations that the entrance of only high-priced animals is possible, and these certainly will have no effect in the reduction of prices. The demand of the industrial classes for hogs is far in excess of the domestic production, and consequently 1,000,000 live hogs are annually needed from abroad. But this importation is also forbidden, and only about 70,000 hogs are admitted under the exceptional clauses.

In like manner a war is being waged against foreign meat products through the meat-inspection law. Thus, the importation of canned meat and sausage was stopped on Oct. 1, 1900. The importation of pickled meat in pieces weighing less than 4 kilograms (8.8 lbs.) is likewise forbidden by this law. After October 1, the regulations concerning the use of conserving materials will also make themselves felt, and on April 1, 1903, the entire meat-inspection law will go into force.

Taking into consideration the increased demands upon the domestic supply, resulting from these restrictions upon importation, it is easy to understand the rise in the price of poor qualities of meat, which must be used more and more in the manufacture of sausage, and the effect which this must have upon the population of Germany.

Meat will become dearer and poorer in quality, and its use will soon become a privilege of the prosperous.

In insisting upon all these moves, the Agrarians have asserted that, if only profitable prices are guaranteed to German farmers, they will be able to supply the home market. All cattle products have now been high in price for ten years, but the farmers have not fulfilled their promises and they are still unable to satisfy the demand.

The Prussian Minister of Agriculture has himself most sharply criticized the bad quality of the cattle which are being placed upon the market.

Even if necessity forces the opening of the frontier for the importation of animals from abroad, the Agrarians in the tariff commission have taken care, through the intensely high rates which they have provided for cattle, that there can never be a reduction of meat prices. The German consumer therefore finds himself in the very worst position imaginable—he has been delivered unconditionally into the hands of the Agrarians. He can expect protection neither from the Reichstag nor from the Government, for both are under Agrarian influence.

As this meat situation borders more on a crisis due to home distress the people are likely to revolt and make their hunger felt elsewhere than in their own persons and their hardship may be eventually pressed to attention against ears which have hitherto been deaf to their entreaties and condition.

#### MEAT IN ELECTIONS

Advices from Berlin say: The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichstag began the second reading of the tariff bill on Monday. The section relating to agricultural and garden products was taken up first. In the resumption of the discussion of the tariff bill by the committee it was evident that the outlook for positive results had grown more dismal since the adjournment August 12. Within the last few days the three most important political parties—namely, the centre, German conservatives and free conservatives—have held a caucus on the situation and adopted a resolution to abide by the agrarian

increases adopted at the first reading in the Tariff Committee, which the government repeatedly pronounced unacceptable.

It is evident that the existing high prices of meats will play a considerable role in the bye elections, in the newspapers and in further debates, as well as in the general election. The papers indicate that Count von Posadowsky-Wehner will soon express himself thereon in committee.

The Butchers' Guide, of Berlin, has just added 2.5c. per pound to the price of pork, making it 26½c. A good fillet costs 48c.

#### ARMOUR BUILDING CARS

Three hundred refrigerator cars, the first ever built entirely in Kansas City, have just been turned out of the car shops of the Armour Packing Company. For years cars of all kinds have been rebuilt in the Kansas City shops, but this is the first time that a brand new car was ever constructed by Kansas City workmen.

The Armour Company was for years a patron of the American Car and Foundry Company, but when the car building companies merged prices were advanced and the packing company decided to build its own cars. The recent work in the Kansas City shops was in the nature of an experiment, and it was a successful one. Two hundred men were given employment, and, with the exception of the patented appliances, such as air brakes, etc., the material used was all secured in Kansas City. Refrigerator cars are valued at about \$1,000 each, so the first output of the Armour shops in Kansas City represents an expenditure of about \$300,000.

#### CORN INJURED SOMEWHAT

Reports from Nebraska state that fully 25 per cent. of the corn and fodder crop in that State has been damaged by frost. The crop has been hurt in other parts either by frost or cold ground.

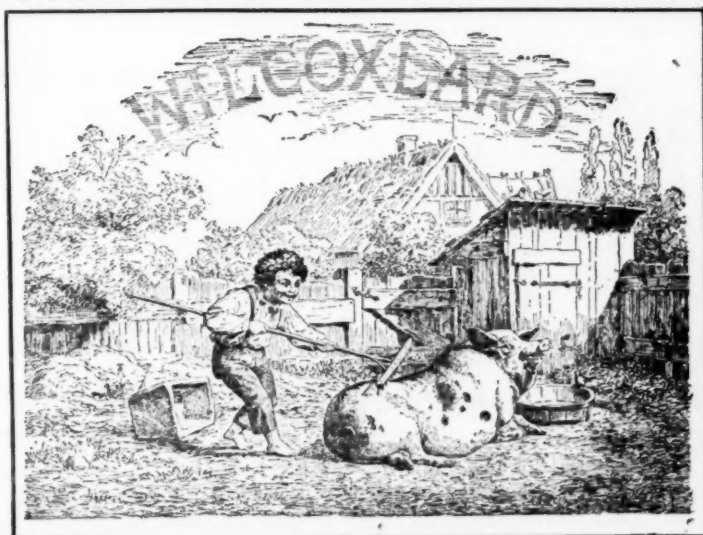
In Missouri and Kansas the crop has suffered but little by the mid-September weather. The general feed condition of the corn crop is good, and a record crop will harden.

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**Wilcox and Globe Brand**

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

A tannery project for South Omaha, Neb., has been abandoned.

F. E. Carroll, Schenectady, N. Y., will erect a pork packing plant.

Armour & Company, it is reported, will occupy new quarters at Quincy, Ill.

The Pratt Cereal Oil Co., Decatur, Ill., capital \$600,000, will erect a corn oil mill.

The Y. J. Griffin Co., Winnipeg, Man., will erect a pork packing plant at Calgary.

The Beaverhead Meat Co., Beaverhead, Mont., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

The St. Paul Union Stockyards Co. has increased capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Libby, McNeill & Libby have a fine exhibit of canned goods at the Milwaukee exposition.

The Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has increased capital from \$3,500,000 to \$4,500,000.

The plant of the Hubbard Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, Md., was destroyed by fire; loss \$75,000 to \$80,000.

The Kehew-Bradley Co., Salem, Mass., is erecting a house for the manufacture of grease and refined oils.

The Parker & Peakes Co., Bangor, Me., capital \$175,000, has been incorporated to deal in leather and leather goods.

Fire in the tannery of Thomas Graham, 53-63 Crosby street, Chicago, Ill., damaged the plant to the extent of \$7,500.

The packinghouse at Chihuahua, Mexico, owned by American and Mexican capitalists was destroyed by fire; loss \$500,000.

Fire in the wholesale wool and hide establishment of J. E. Brown, Hamilton, Ont., Can., damaged plant and stock considerably.

The owners of the N. R. Allens Sons' tannery at Kenosha, Wis., deny the report that the plant has been sold to the American Hide and Leather Co.

The Cherry River Tanning Co., Boston, Mass., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by Irvin W. Gleason, Gleasonston, Pa., Charles Gleason and Harvey G. Ruhe, Boston; and others.

### NO CHANGE IN POLICY

Heads of departments, as well as buyers and other high salaried officials of the Fowler packing plant at Kansas City, have been given assurances this week by the officials of Swift & Co., that there would be no change in the policy of management of the former plant and that operations would continue in the future as they have been in the past. The assurance was also given that no part of the plant would be shut down nor would the methods now employed in the operation of the Fowler plant be deviated from.

This announcement has eased the minds of Fowler employees, who have been expecting radical changes in the management of the packinghouse ever since its purchase by Swift & Co., which was announced about a month ago. There have been rumors that the plant would be closed entirely and some of these rumors seemed well founded. It was these conflicting reports, probably, that caused the officials of Swift & Company to make a definite announcement regarding the future management of the old plant.

### PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1. to Sept. 17:	1902.	1901.
Chicago.....	3,300,000	3,455,000
Kansas City.....	940,000	1,860,000
Omaha.....	1,090,000	1,265,000
St. Louis.....	560,000	920,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	819,000	1,097,000
Indianapolis.....	463,000	608,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	76,000	164,000
Cudahy, Wis.....	126,000	209,000
Cincinnati.....	220,000	275,000
Ottumwa, Ia.....	202,000	294,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	196,000	246,000
Sioux City, Ia.....	463,000	414,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	285,000	263,000
Louisville, Ky.....	123,000	185,000
Cleveland, O.....	219,000	256,000
Detroit, Mich.....	140,000	140,000
Wichita, Kan.....	45,000	138,000
Nebraska City, Neb.....	110,200	129,000
Bloomington, Ill.....	39,000	52,500
Above and all other.....	9,940,000	12,510,000

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### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended Sept. 20, 1902, with comparative summary:

	PORK, BARRELS.		Nov. 1, 1901, to Sept. 20, 1902.
	Sept. 20, 1902.	Sept. 21, 1901, to Sept. 20, 1902.	
U. Kingdom.....	824	951	49,624
Continent.....	769	805	26,034
So. & C. Am.....	37	312	14,162
West Indies.....	823	943	45,183
Br. No. Am. Col..	17,400	2,000	117,037
Other countries.....	146	406	1,247
Totals.....	2,931	3,322	140,248

### BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	10,535,160	12,147,359	524,773,912
Continent.....	1,233,393	1,634,915	61,846,451
So. & C. Am.....	94,750	65,825	5,495,877
West Indies.....	90,823	61,000	8,422,432
Br. No. Am. Col..	17,400	2,000	117,137
Other countries.....	10,860	.....	826,175
Totals.....	11,982,328	13,911,699	601,481,884

### LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	4,106,221	4,460,890	213,171,760
Continent.....	4,507,421	3,217,854	220,054,519
So. & Cen. Am.....	348,810	227,805	17,148,560
West Indies.....	555,890	366,040	21,371,190
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	750	200,324
Other countries.....	32,880	.....	2,318,100
Totals.....	9,551,222	8,273,939	474,264,453

### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S REPORTS.

From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,305	4,405,725	4,955,340
Boston.....	282	2,395,425	1,376,628
Portland, Me.....	.....	1,046,400	750,400
Philadelphia.....	.....	314,158	130,880
Baltimore.....	307	94,238	1,041,450
New Orleans.....	37	7,800	180,200
Montreal.....	.....	1,896,382	1,092,324
Quebec.....	.....	1,222,200	.....
Totals.....	2,931	11,982,328	9,551,222

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1901, to Sept. 20, '02.	Nov. 1, 1900, to Sept. 21, '01.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	28,049,690	36,365,400	8,315,800
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	601,481,884	732,784,869	131,302,985
Lard, lbs.....	474,264,453	535,241,156	60,976,703



### Two Large Burt Exhaust Heads

have just been ordered by the American Steel & Wire Co., for their works at Cleveland, Ohio.

A good exhaust head prevents an exhaust pipe from dripping, and thereby rotting roofs, spattering walls and forming ice underfoot in winter.

No doubt about its money-saving advantages, only—get a good one. A postal brings our booklet.

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**Pure Flake Graphite,**  
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## GREAT BRITAIN'S FEW LIVE STOCK

The following is the preliminary statement of the livestock census of Great Britain, compiled from the returns gathered on June 4, 1902:

	1902. No.	1901. No.	
Cows and heifers in milk or in calf.....	2,556,126	2,602,294	
Other cattle: Two years and above.....	1,332,362	1,427,983	
Other cattle: One year and under two.....	1,385,776	1,407,653	
Other cattle: Under one year.....	1,281,712	1,325,964	
Total of cattle...	6,555,976	6,763,894	
Ewes kept for breeding.....	9,999,171	10,161,830	
Other sheep: One year and above.....	5,523,710	5,940,896	
Other sheep: Under one year.....	10,242,825	10,274,474	
Total of sheep...	25,765,706	26,377,200	
Sows kept for breeding.....	349,000	319,724	
Other pigs.....	1,950,567	1,860,201	
Totals of pigs....	2,299,567	2,179,925	
Year. Cattle. Sheep. Pigs.			
1892.....	6,944,783	28,734,704	2,137,859
1902.....	6,555,976	25,765,706	2,299,567
Dif. in 1902..	388,807	2,968,998	161,708

In its review of the above unsatisfactory state of Britain's livestock situation the London "Times" says:

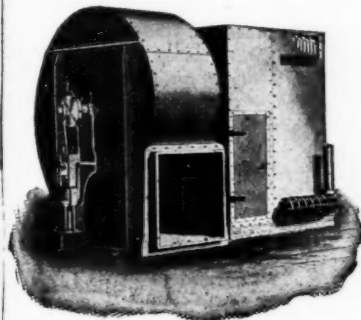
"The continued increase in the number of cattle which had been in progress from 1894 to 1900, received a check last year which has been followed by a still greater reduction this year. The result is that the total number has receded to less than what it was four years ago. Unfortunately, too, the reduction has effected each one of the four classes into which cattle are divided. The loss in sheep can only be looked upon as disastrous. Not even after the terrible drought of 1893 did the number sink to quite so low a level as has now been touched, for the table shows that this year's total is lower than any in the preceding ten years. It is, in fact, necessary to go back to the year 1889 to find a smaller number. As with cattle, so in the case of sheep, the loss is distributed over all sections. Pigs, being prolific animals, fluctuate more irregularly in numbers than other sections of livestock. The present total of 2,299,567 is beaten in seven of the preceding ten years. The subjoined comparison of this year's figures with those of ten years ago reveals some momentous changes on the decade. In particular, it is disheartening to find that the sheep of Great Britain are now practically 3,000,000 fewer than they were ten years ago."

### NEED CARS TO HAUL CATTLE

Dispatch from Arkansas City, Kan., says: Cattlemen who have been feeding their stock in the Indian Territory are much worried over the shortage of stock cars. Many are now ready to ship and are unable to get cars. At Davidson, one of the principal loading quarantine points for Southern cattle, there was not a car to be had, and there were more than enough cattle ready for a train shipment. The cars are all in use, and have been carrying the great number of cattle that have recently broken the receipt records at the centers.

## DRYING APPARATUS

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### CATTLE SMUGGLING

Smuggling of cattle across any border is a piece of average human villainy. It is not startling, then, to hear that cattle smuggling has been going on over the Mexican border all the time. San Diego, Cal., advises say:

"Considerable cattle smuggling has been going on along the border, and a few days ago Ralph Conklin, deputy customs collector, got trace of a small herd that had been driven across the line without paying duty to the Government. After a diligent search he found four head of cattle, hidden in a deep canyon, but no one was there to claim them, and they are at present in the city corral advertised for sale. The cattle bear the brand of a man named Gilbert, who lives several miles below the line, but were stolen and driven off."

### A STUDY OF CHEESE

Bulletin No. 214, issued by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, is a study of some of the salts formed by casein and paracasein with acids: their relation to American cheddar cheese. Those interested may obtain the bulletin by addressing the station.

### TO LET.

Two upper, light, airy Lofts, 50x70 feet; rental \$900 per year; with use of electric elevator, also use of Rail Road Switch. \$1,020.

GENESEE FRUIT COMPANY.

497, 499, 501 West St.

### POSITION WANTED.

Refiner and Chemist, with thirty years' experience in Cottonseed Oil and Soaps. Up to date in all the branches of Cooking, Butter, Salad and all Bleaching Oils. Do all my own chemical work in this line. Have a new process for Bleaching all eating oils without Fullers Earth and Chemicals. Working interest preferred with a good firm. Address REFINER, care The National Provisioner.

### Agency Wanted

A Danish merchant having one of the largest businesses in Danish products in Denmark, and who has branch offices and warehouses in Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Frederikshavn and Randers, who has travelers calling upon all the best confectioners and bakers in Denmark, wishes to correspond with a leading firm of millers, with a view to obtaining an agency for the highest class of flour. Write to A. Kraunsoe, Randers, Denmark.

## A Substitute for Linseed Oil,

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**An Analytical Chemist**  
CAN SECURE A GOOD OPENING. MUST KNOW FOOD PRODUCTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF THE PACKING - HOUSE. IT IS NOT ENOUGH THAT APPLICANT BE TECHNICALLY CAPABLE; MUST ALSO HAVE THE ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO SEE PEOPLE AND DEVELOP BUSINESS. COMMUNICATE IN COMPLETE CONFIDENCE, WITH ALL DETAILS TO "CHEMIST."

Care of  
The National Provisioner, New York.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

## Provisions.

Hog products have become much quieter. At the opening they were slightly lower, and variable afterwards. Hogs were 5@10c. lower, and corn was early in the day fractionally lower. In New York prices of lard are wholly nominal, as it is understood that exporters still get a marked advantage. Sales of 12,000 lbs. city pickled bellies, 16 lbs., 12½c.; smoking, 14c.; 12 lbs., 13c.; 14 lbs., 12½c.; green hams, 12c.; green bellies 15c.

## Cottonseed Oil.

The weekly review in another column covers the situation; in other words, there is nothing new in the way of features for the day, except that the latest prices are, in New York: Prime yellow, 40@40½c.; spot, 38c. bid, 39c. asked for first half October; 36½c. bid, 37c. asked for October; 35½c. bid, 36c. asked for November; 35c. bid, 35½c. asked for December. The mills in the Southeast have been asking prices for crude, in tanks, up to 32½c. for first half October; 30c. for October and 29c. for November, while bids are from 1c. to 3c. under these figures. In Texas sales of 10 tanks crude, October, at 28c.

## Tallow.

A sale was made late yesterday (Thursday) of 50 hds. city at 6¼c., thus establishing the late asking basis. Therefore the weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hds. city were made at 6¼c. This shows the increased firmness indicated at the close of our review in another column.

## Oleo Stearino.

Unchanged from our review.

## MEAT SITUATION EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.

Cable dispatch from Berling yesterday says: The legislative assemblies of Bremen and Hamburg have voted by large majorities in favor of opening the frontiers to foreign live stock. A long list of cities previously took the same action.

The Executive Committee of the National Butchers' Association, answering an Agrarian circular denying that there is a meat scarcity, points out that the swine slaughtering have declined 20 per cent. in two years, and that prices have risen 30 per cent. Facts like these place the Government in an awkward position.

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending Sept. 20, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tes. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tes. & Pkgs.
Campania, Liverpool.....	1,674	672	21	...	...	...	...	3,625
Cevic, Liverpool.....	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
Teutonic, Liverpool.....	1,037	250	...	...	...	...	...	125
Lancastrian, Liverpool.....	100	200	25	...	...	...	...	170
Philadelphia, Southampton.....	1,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Minnetonka, London.....	125	381	750	210	25	...	...	100
Hindoo, Hull.....	828	827	...	...	...	...	...	760
Columbia, Glasgow.....	1,125	240	466	250	50	50	...	10
Cardinian, Glasgow.....	400	80	70	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania, Hamburg.....	85	25	115	105	2,529	4,417	...	...
Potsdam, Rotterdam.....	3,750	75	35	...	...	330	1,885	...
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen.....	200	...	100	...	...	325	725	...
British Trader, Antwerp.....	4,298	180	320	...	...	340	3,105	...
Vaderland, Antwerp.....	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Island, Baltic.....	...	...	...	36	305	600	...	...
Oscar II., Baltic.....	224	...	175	...	...	315	1,175	...
La Lorraine, Havre.....	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aller, Mediterranean.....	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Massilia, Mediterranean.....	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Hesperia, Mediterranean.....	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Gordon Castle, South Africa.....	34	...	...	...	...	452	...	...
Total.....	10,797	2,910	6,277	1,250	576	870	141	6,029
Last week.....	15,350	2,196	6,027	1,125	261	932	334	2,732
Same time in 1901.....	22,713	6,764	11,496	7,684	439	1,568	481	4,728

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
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This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

They strengthen the Government in resisting the Agrarian demands, but the Government is unable to use the facts to full advantage because the attitude of the Ministry has been to treat the rise in the price of meat lightly. Herr von Pobielski, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, saying the high prices are merely an annual occurrence while animals are waiting for the potato crop for fattening purposes.

The Socialists are making capital from the situation. The *Forwaerts* devotes several columns a day to a keen observation of the causes of the meat scarcity, and attributes the principal reason therefor to the inability of farmers to supply the home market.

At Stuttgart to-day a proposition made by the Socialists that the City Council abolish the tax levied at the city rates on meats was rejected.

option was not bound by the fraud of his assignor in procuring the contract, though the grantors were in possession and the rights claimed under the option were consistent with the possession.

## TO SHIP LIVESTOCK TO SOUTH AFRICA

There are well founded rumors in shipping circles that a line of bi-monthly steamships will shortly be put on between Pensacola, Fla., and South Africa. The Atlantic and South African Company, it is said, will operate this line of vessels. This company belongs to the Linglum Timber and Trading Company, Limited, London, England. While the ships will carry general cargo their main purpose is to transport live stock to South Africa for re-stocking the Boer farms.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	200	6,000	200
Kansas City.....	500	2,000	500
So. Omaha.....	100	2,500	800
St. Louis.....	300	1,000	....

MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

Chicago.....	22,000	23,000	3,500
Kansas City.....	2,000	25,000	5,000
So. Omaha.....	1,000	5,500	13,500
St. Louis.....	5,000	5,000	2,000

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Chicago.....	6,500	12,000	20,000
Kansas City.....	17,000	6,000	12,000
So. Omaha.....	9,000	2,000	13,500
St. Louis.....	...	...	...

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Chicago.....	18,000	23,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	15,000	6,000	10,000
So. Omaha.....	8,500	3,500	6,000
St. Louis.....	8,000	5,500	2,000

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

Chicago.....	10,500	15,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	8,000	10,000
So. Omaha.....	8,000	5,000	11,000
St. Louis.....	5,000	5,000	2,500

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

Chicago.....	5,500	18,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	6,000	8,000	2,000
South Omaha.....	2,500	6,000	1,500
St. Louis.....	4,500	5,000	2,000

## CONTENTS

## EDITORIAL.

Era of Remarkable Prosperity.....	19
What the Record Cattle Rush Means.....	19
A \$50,000,000 Live Stock Fake.....	19
Overbidding for Seed.....	19
The Packinghouse Merger.....	19

## GENERAL.

Trade Gleanings.....	14
Technical and Scientific.....	17

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Notes.....	21
------------	----

## MARKETS.

Provisions and Lard.....	22
Hides and Skins.....	23
Tallow, Stearine, Grease and Soap.....	24
Cottonseed Oil.....	25
Live Stock Review.....	30
Chicago Markets.....	31
New York Markets.....	33, 34

## RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

Editorial, News, Hints, etc.....	28, 29, 43-46
----------------------------------	---------------

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### LEGAL TO USE BORIC ACID

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just held as follows, in answer to a query as to the legality of the use of a boron preservative or other similar preservative in creamery or renovated butter:

The use of boron preservatives, or similar preservatives in butter for purpose of preservation only, does not subject the product to tax as adulterated butter.

In giving his reasons for the above conclusion Commissioner Yerkes says:

Experiments of the best chemists prove, first, that where a boric preservative is mixed with butter such addition does not constitute a material "used with intent or effect of causing the absorption of abnormal quantities of water, milk or cream." Nor, second, does it constitute "a substance used with intent or effect of cheapening in cost the product." The claim is made and abundantly supported that the preservative is not used in butter for the purposes of deodorizing or of removing existing rancidity. Boric acid and most of the boron preservatives do not possess the quality necessary to deodorization or to the removal of rancidity. The use of borax might have the effect, if used in sufficient quantities, of removing rancidity, but such effect would be either absolutely absent or extremely small when borax is used in the small quantity necessary for preservative purposes alone.

Further, the preservative is used when butter is fresh and free from rancidity or unpleasant odor, even renovated butter as now generally made is deodorized and has rancidity removed by processes requiring no chemicals, so that if borax or other preservatives are used they can not have the effect of deodorizing or removing rancidity, as this condition does not exist when the preservative is used. The preservative is not introduced into the butter for the purpose of removing rancidity, but as a preventative against such a condition arising. Where, therefore, boron preservatives, or similar preservatives are used in butter for the purpose of preservation only, and the extremely small quantity of preservative used indicating beyond question that fact, its sole use being for the purpose and with the effect of preventing or postponing usual and natural changes in butter, it is held that the product will not be liable or subject to tax as adulterated butter. The quantity used must not be more than necessary for purposes of preservation, and if added in larger quantities, or when used as a bath or wash in the working or renovation of butter, the product will be held liable to the higher rate of tax.

### INFLUENCE OF FEED UPON FIRMNESS OF BACON.

Prof. G. E. Day, of the Canadian station at Guelph, referring to an experiment carried on at the farm, says:

Hogs that have had plenty of exercise and a mixed diet, or that have received a reasonable allowance of dairy by-products and a mixed grain ration, until they are 100 lbs. in live weight, can be finished on corn without injury to the quality of bacon.

Close confinement in pens from birth to time of marketing has a tendency to injure

the quality of bacon, though the effect is not always well marked. The rational use of dairy by-products tends to produce bacon of excellent quality and seems to compensate largely for lack of exercise.

Unthrifty, unfinished hogs, or those that have been kept on a mere maintenance ration to keep them from becoming too heavy while holding for a rise in prices or other reasons have a marked tendency to softness. Exclusive corn feeding during a somewhat extended period has given very unsatisfactory gains and has produced bacon of very soft, undesirable quality. The mixing of middlings with corn to the extent of two-thirds of the ration at the commencement and one-third at the close of the feeding period has not been successful in counteracting the bad effects of corn; the bacon thus produced being soft and generally undesirable. Barley, to the extent of at least half the ration, seems to have an influence in mitigating the effect of corn. Barley, either alone or in conjunction with oats or middlings, has produced bacon of first-class quality. Peas appear to have an influence similar to barley. So far as our work has gone, roots have had no injurious effect upon the firmness of bacon.

### PULLING WOOL BY ELECTRICITY.

At the time of going to press a demonstration of a new method for pulling wool was in progress at the abattoir of J. J. Harrington & Co., 43d st. and 1st ave., New York. This method is to remove the wool from the green pelt by electricity. While the process of pulling wool by electricity is new in this country, it has been in use in England and South Africa. The conventional fellmongering process of sweating or liming the wool had their disadvantages. The liming process tended to deteriorate the wool and both affected it somewhat for combing. The electric process, it is claimed, pulls the wool from the green pelt in its natural, greasy state and leaves the stat in better condition than the other methods. The National Provisioner's representative, by special invitation, is witnessing the demonstration in progress at the Harrington plant and a full account of the trial will be published in the next issue of this paper.

### LOW RATE ON CANNED GOODS

The rate of canned goods from Chicago to Colorado points has been reduced to 60c. Some of the best posted railroad officials look upon this rate as an outgrowth of the war which commenced with the cut rates on structural iron, but others see in the move another phase of the Mississippi contest for control of the traffic of the Mississippi Valley and territory beyond, with transcontinental rail lines on one side and the New York to gulf port steamship companies and the gulf port railroads on the other. The Mallory steamship line is charged with utilizing the rate on canned goods from New York to the interior points which finally compelled the Chicago territory lines to meet it. The commodity is now carried from Chicago to Missouri River points for 15c. The old rate was 27c. The rate between the Mississippi River and the Missouri River is made 10c. It was 22c.



### Drug Clerk to Chemist

I started in life by clerking, and my lot was cast in a drug store. Before I enrolled in the Chemistry Course, I made several attempts to educate myself, but with little success. As a result of my I. C. S. training, I have mastered chemistry to a degree that my highest ambitions had never pictured. Soon after taking up my Course, I was offered the position of chemist in charge of the laboratory of E. E. Bruce & Co., wholesale druggists, at a good salary, which has since been increased 45 per cent. I earnestly recommend the Schools to every struggling young man.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Manufr. of Alkalies and Hydrochloric Acid
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron and Steel Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/> Packing-House Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Cottonseed-Oil Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturer of Leather
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturer of Soap
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturer of Cement
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturer of Paper
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturer of Sugar
<input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturer of Gas

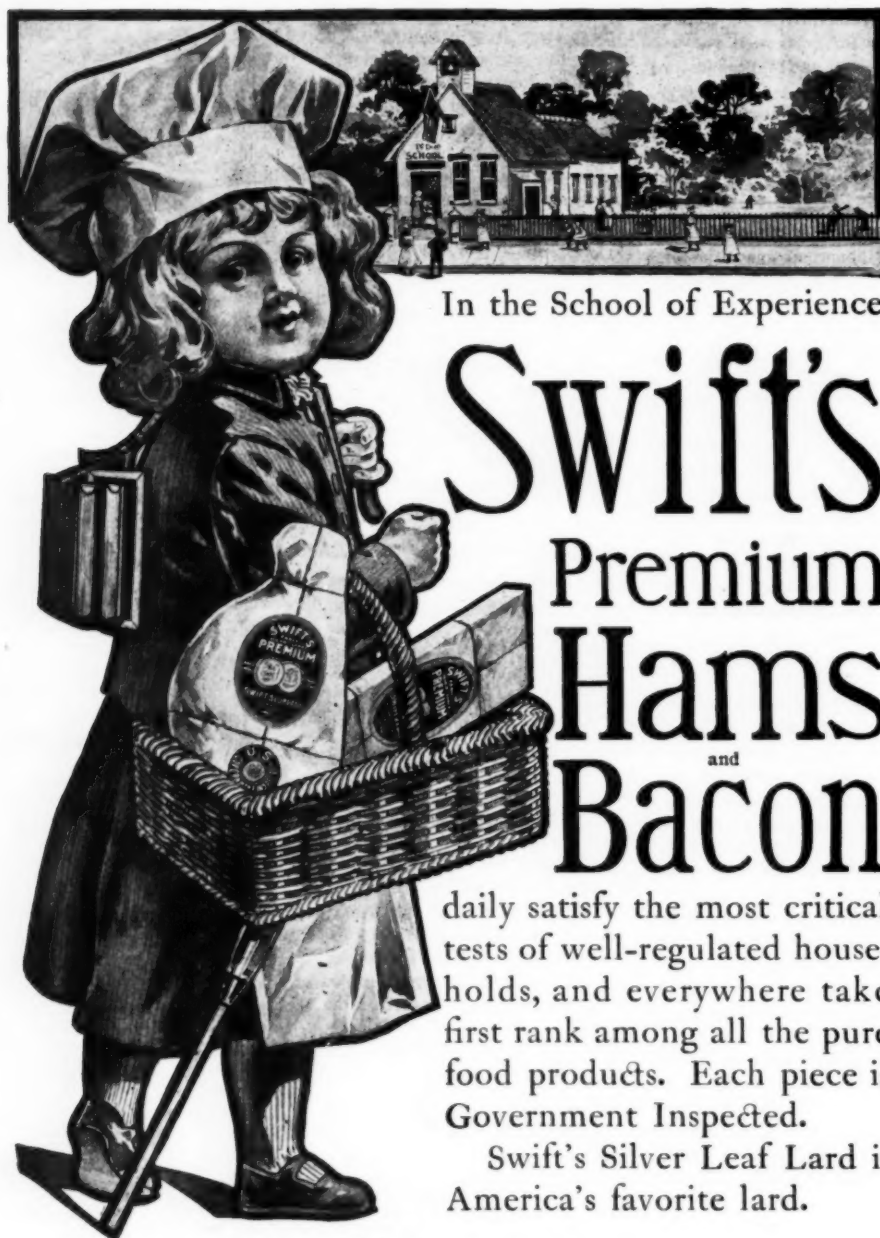
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### ERA OF REMARKABLE PROSPERITY

The general prosperity of the country can not be better illustrated than by the bank deposits of the people; and the prosperity of the masses cannot be better shown than by deposits in the savings and private banks of the country for it is to such institutions that the working populace generally go with their small interest earning deposits. These deposits represent the net surplus earnings of the great middle classes while the general bank deposits represent the surplus of our national thrift—which has been remarkable.

The Treasury Bureau of Statistics in its forthcoming Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance will say that the total bank deposits for the fiscal year of 1901 amounted to \$8,535,053,136, divided as follows:

National banks.....	\$2,937,753,233
Savings banks.....	2,597,094,580
State banks.....	1,610,502,246
Private banks.....	118,621,903
Loan & Trust companies.....	1,271,081,174

Aggregate ..... 8,535,053,136

The total shows an average of \$108 per capita of the population. It also shows that deposits in savings and private banks amount to \$2,715,716,483, while those in State banks, another popular repository of the masses, amounted to \$1,610,502,246. The people largely patronize the National banks. A fair division would therefore divide the bank deposits about equally between the employer and the employee.

Our extraordinary financial progress since 1898 may be seen at a glance from the following summary:

Year.	Deposits.
1878.....	\$1,878,434,270
1879.....	1,940,701,712
1880.....	2,306,986,680
1881.....	2,609,518,492
1882.....	2,755,938,053
1883.....	3,255,772,134
1884.....	3,458,266,965
1885.....	3,751,514,133
1886.....	3,998,973,105
1887.....	4,232,059,335
1888.....	4,630,490,156
1889.....	4,886,213,170
1890.....	4,938,931,485
1891.....	4,872,035,276
1892.....	4,888,089,110
1893.....	5,196,847,530
1894.....	5,927,489,098
1895.....	6,675,471,743
1896.....	7,464,719,145
1897.....	8,535,053,136
1898.....	Not available, but will be larger.

In this prosperity the people generally have participated.

### WHAT THE RECORD CATTLE RUSH MEANS

The cattle market has experienced a record season for the shipment and sale of stockers and feeders. This has been due to several causes. There never were so few corn-fed cattle in the woods as at this time. They are a scarce and a dear article, now fetching \$8.40 per 100 lbs., live weight, when found. Last season stockers and feeders were high.

Then the short corn crop came and corn went high. The short cotton crop also sent cake and meal forty per cent. higher. Other feeds followed suit. The beef feeder stayed out of the market and didn't feed. The herds of prime natives are scarce and fearfully dear as a result. The record corn crop came this year. That means cheaper corn. The big cotton crop came along at the same time. That looked like much cheaper cake for feed. The big wheat crop came also, and oats. Rough feed had a cheaper aspect. These feed conditions removed the terrors of the continued high price of stockers and feeders, especially so when finished beeves commanded almost any price. Therefore the feeder came in the market for feeder lots of cattle and the owner of such cattle rushed the demand, which has held strong and high. The record for feeders was, therefore, broken. These cattle must come in the market next year and give a record run for good beeves, but at generally high prices for them. The corn crop has been hit by frost to an extent, but not seriously for so large a yield.

### A \$50,000,000 LIVESTOCK FAKE

During the past week the daily papers have been full of statements to the effect that a \$50,000,000 livestock combine had been formed by leading livestock commission men of Chicago and elsewhere. The National Provisioner understands, upon the authority of a very high official of the National Livestock Exchange, that there is not an iota of truth in the statement, and that it is a fake pure and simple. Besides, a \$50,000,000 combine would be but a flea-bite where the marketing of \$1,500,000,000 worth of slaughter stock annually is concerned. The livestock industry is too big to be controlled by any limited merging of interests, and the whole industry is too big and diversified to be merged.

### OVERBIDDING FOR SEED

The foundation for a high cotton oil market was laid in the shortage of seed last season and in the generally high prices of products using such oil. The present high cotton oil market has produced a scramble for the new seed crop, the mills finding less old seed on hand with which to begin the crush, and the 120 new mills start with empty oil tanks and seed bins. Added to these incentives to bid for the new seed is the bugaboo of not enough seed for the season's run experienced by some of the mills last year. There may be a bit of clever campaigning, too, to force a lot of the newcomers into an unsuccessful run and into the market on an insolvent basis. Whatever the cause or combination of causes, the price of seed is marvellously high, in view of an ex-

pected big cotton crop. In Texas the price has gone as high as \$20 per ton, \$18 in the Mississippi Valley, and as much in the middle cotton belt States. At Jackson, Miss., the four mills opened the game at \$16 per ton and raised the price to \$22 by last Saturday. If this high price over the seed belt continues through any reasonable or considerable part of the season, the effect must be felt in marketing the product. In the meantime, the Southern farmer reaps a rich harvest and has much for which to thank science and oil mill feuds. These prices enhance the seed crop used fully \$10,000,000 over last year's prices for the same amount of seed used.

### WHY PACKING MERGER TALK IS BOSH

The daily papers told us that the packing houses had merged and set September 27 for their merger to go into effect. September 27 is here to-day. The alleged merger did not materialize. Now those papers tell us that it does not exist. Of course not.

The whole trust question at this time is involved in the outcome of the pending suit against the Northern Securities Company.

The American packers do not do lawless or foolish things. In this light, take a view of the situation. A packing house merger along the lines of the United Steel Corporation would be an impossibility. It would, in the nature of things, be impracticable. A selling or credit corporation on the lines of Dun's or Bradstreet's Agencies would be disjointed, unworkable, a business farce. The legality of any merger of any industry on the lines of the Northern Securities Company would be eminently unwise at this time, when the very legality of that company's existence is involved in a suit. The three kinds of corporations named above are the only ones in this country which furnish the workable machinery for a community of business interests within the pales of the Sherman anti-trust law. The packers have been specifically enjoined by the courts from doing certain specific things. Until the demurer which holds up the situation in respect to this is finally disposed of, any consolidation—even if they desired such—on lines of the Credit Company or United States Steel Corporation, would be unlawful. Until, therefore, the courts clear the title of the Northern Securities Company or that of the enjoined credit agreement now in the courts on demurrer, no consolidation of interests could take place. In the meantime the daily newspaper talk must needs be more or less fanciful.

The National Provisioner does not pretend to be a mind-reader. It discusses the legal situation as to all industries and leaves the guessing art to the hallucinations of its more fervid daily and other contemporaries.

## SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING

(Continued from Sept. 20.)

The canning of beef was attempted in Chicago in the sixties and enjoyed some growth, but the packers did not take it up on a large scale until 1879. Of late years the production of canned beef has fallen from 133,428,456 pounds in 1890 to 123,249,021 pounds in 1900, and the exports from 82,638,507 pounds in 1890 to 55,553,745 pounds in 1900.

Prior to 1875 the dressed beef trade was not of much importance. The invention of the refrigerator car and its improvement gave a great impetus to the industry. The exportation of fresh beef began in 1876 in a small way. In the early days of cattle raising in the West they were brought East on the hoof and slaughtered in local abattoirs. The journey of 1,500 to 2,000 miles East affected the physical condition of the animal to the extent that it caused the quality of the beef to deteriorate. The adoption of the refrigerator car made it possible to slaughter these cattle in the West, and the Western packers were quick to fill the demand created for the slaughter of these cattle, and ship the product East, thus preserving all the good qualities of the beef. To-day the Western packer competes with the local producer in the Eastern market, and his beef is in far better condition than when it came East on the hoof to be slaughtered at the end of a long, tiresome journey.

Until within comparatively late years little attempt was made to utilize the waste products of the abattoir. The blood was allowed to drain away, and the disposal of heads, feet, tankage and other waste material was a source of expense, men being hired to cart it away and bury it. After a time industries grew up in the vicinity of the slaughtering establishments, using as their raw materials the waste product of the abattoir. Glue, tallow, soap and fertilizers were among the articles so produced from the waste. With increasing competition the packing house gradually absorbed these industries, until the utilization of "waste" materials constituted a source of no little profit. The aim is that nothing shall be wasted. The large packing houses utilize the horns, hoofs, bones, sinews, hide trimmings, and the other so-called waste materials. From these are manufactured glue, gelatin, brewers' isinglass, curled hair, bristles, wool felt, hair felt, laundry soap and soap powders, toilet soaps, glycerin, anhydrous ammonia, fertilizers, dried blood (after the albumen is extracted), bone meal, cut bones, poultry food, albumen, neatsfoot

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oil, pepsin, knife handles and many other things. Each large establishment has its chemical laboratory, where expert chemists are constantly seeking for new combinations to render more valuable and extensive the already long list of by-products.

It is obvious to even the most casual observer that an industry putting out a product in a single year of over \$785,000,000 is of the utmost importance to the people of the United States. It is essentially Western in its location and growth. The largest establishments are located in the Mississippi Valley. The States leading in the production of live stock for slaughter are west of the Mississippi. Indeed, a large part of the industrial welfare of the West may be said to be based upon the live stock industry. The territory devoted to the raising of hogs on a large scale is co-extensive with the corn belt. The corn crop, the hay crop and the grasses take on an added value when converted into the form of meat products. The corn crop

is the foundation upon which depends the live stock industry, and this industry is coming more and more to be a question of corn supply. Sheep raising is confined chiefly to the upper Rocky Mountain States, owing to the fact that the successful raising of sheep depends upon the availability of pasturage. From this Western stock-raising territory the movement is northward and eastward to Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, St. Louis, South St. Joseph and the other great slaughtering centers. The geographical movement of the slaughtering and packing area furnishes a view of the settlement and development of the West.

#### LONDON COLD STORAGE PLANT

The London Central Market and Cold Storage Company's new riverside stores, capable of holding 150,000 carcasses of mutton, and containing the most modern refrigerating plant, has been opened.

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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

William Trauger will erect a creamery at Niles, Mich.

D. Herely, Harvard, Ill., will erect a cold storage plant.

George Boarts, Baumstown, Pa., is erecting a creamery.

The ice plant of Henry J. Maddox, Helena, Ga., was destroyed by fire.

The creamery of H. L. Robson, Blooming Valley, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

The Greenville Ice Co., Greenville, Miss., will add 60 tons capacity to plant.

The creamery at Bristol, Wis., owned by Cornell Bros., Elgin, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

The cold storage plant of D. H. Mathay, Greenville, Pa., was partially destroyed by fire.

The new cold storage plant of Swift & Company, at Houston, Tex., is nearing completion.

The Montgomery County Ice and Cold Storage Co., Wyncote, Pa., has ordered plans for a plant.

The Benton County Creamery & Mfg. Co., Vinton, Ia., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

The W. J. Lemp Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo., will erect a cold storage plant at Memphis, Tenn.

The Board of Supervisors, Almshouse Committee, Buffalo, N. Y., will erect a cold storage plant.

The Mt. Vernon Ice, Coal and Milling Co., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated at Mt. Vernon, O.

The Griggsville Creamery Association, Griggsville, Ill., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

The Del Rio Ice Co., Del Rio, Tex., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Fred Mayer, J. M. Gray and W. W. Freeman.

Lowden & Hoffman, architects, Chicago, Ill., are preparing plans for a \$1,250,000 cold storage plant for the Arctic Cold Storage Co.

The Cleveland Cold Storage Co., Cleveland, O., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by E. C. Vermillion, C. H. Judkins and B. P. Porter.

The J. Stuart Ball Fuel & Ice Co., Washington, D. C., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by J. Stuart Ball, M. F. Norris, H. L. Rust and others.

The Newfoundland Cold Storage and Reduction Co., Augusta, Me., capital stock \$1,500,000, has been incorporated by F. L. Dutton and E. F. Whittum.

London cables stating that the shareholders of the South African and Australian Cold Storage Company have agreed to the absorption of their company by the Imperial Cold Storage Co.

## LOBSTER REFRIGERATORS

An article for packing lobsters that is rapidly taking the place of the old sugar barrel is the new Collins lobster refrigerator carrier. These are made about as high as a barrel but in the shape of a tub. In the center is a tube about 6 inches in diameter, made of stove funnel. Around this the lobsters are packed and then a wooden cover coming to the top of the tube but about 9 inches below the edge of the carrier. The ice is packed inside of the tube and on the wooden cover. The strong point about these carriers is that the shells of the lobsters are not broken by being pressed by the ice and they still hold as many lobsters as the old barrels.

## TESTING COLD STORAGE

The Des Moines Ice and Cold Storage Co.'s warehouse at Ames, Ia., is the scene of important tests now being made by the Agricultural Department of Iowa as to the length of time apples can be kept in cold storage. One hundred barrels of apples are used. The other test is to solve the relative merits of trench and level culture of celery; 500 plants of four different varieties being used.

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CHICAGO

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Sharp Squeeze of September "Shorts"—Any Line of Prices Possible for September and October Deliveries, as Through Manipulation New Crop Options Influenced Wholly Speculative, Feverish Conditions and a Generally Uncertain Situation.**

The squeeze of September "shorts" which began at the close of the previous week was very effective at the beginning of the present week, and made strong headway subsequently. The lard product was the main feature, but to some extent ribs, while pork was then under least consideration, although decidedly higher. The fact that a good deal of lard had been shipped to Europe, and which was referred to in our previous review, made some of the traders then suspicious that a turn would be made against "shorts," yet at the same time they considered it doubtful that there was a large "short" interest, and as reasoning upon the thought that anybody who would take the "short" side on the old crop deliveries was taking more than usual risk, and in consideration of the small stocks and the ability consequently of the leaders to swing prices at any time sharply upward. It was because of the doubt expressed by some traders that there could be a material "short" interest in the old crop options that there was some inclination to look upon the recent export movement of the lard as incidental to a desire to get the product out of the way as against the lower prices that prevail for the October delivery as against September. But it must be recollected that, however lower for lard the October delivery is than September, that it is possible to take hold of the October delivery for squeezing operations if a "short" interest is found in it; while it is not likely that any burdensome deliveries can be made on contracts this month to be carried by the bull leaders. Indeed, it may be said that in any month this side of January the packing is not likely to be large enough to disturb bullish ideas over prices if the leaders please to exercise it, and that statistically at least the position would favor holding interests. It is, of course, possible that after the September delivery is out of the way that prices will sag again until the time is ripe for another swing against the "shorts," if such there be to a material extent, and that feverish conditions are probable until the period is reached when new crop deliveries enter into consideration by actual supplies of them. The point is that so far as concerns supplies through to January that the markets could be handled easily against any developed "short" interest. The question is more as to whether the extent of the short sales is likely to prove of sufficient importance to work the markets against it as the later months are reached. The whole position is a manipulated speculative one and unusual risks are run over trading in it. There is a good deal of apprehension among the traders that pork, as well as lard and ribs, will show the more excited conditions before the new months are reached, as it is well controlled.

The October as well as the January options were turned upward when the spurt came in September in sympathy with the alarm over the early month. And the squeeze on September wheat was at that time reflected on the corn trading, and which had something as well to do with hog products.

The weather conditions, with steady rains over the leading western producing sections, while not particularly damaging to the crops, yet they were likely to retard movements to remarkable points of the old crops, while they hindered the harvesting of the new corn as well as preventing the grain from getting into

good marketable condition. This has helped along the excited tendency of affairs.

The hog product markets are looked upon by the traders in much this way: that the packing is likely to be less than usual for the fall season, that the stocks cannot be especially burdensome this side of January, that there is likely to be an effort to sell the new crop options and by which the desire would be to give the old crop options fairly good support, while, perhaps, even the January option, in which there is believed to be considerable of a "short" interest, may be spasmodically subjected to strong speculative features, or before the month is reached. The future of the markets, however, is wholly problematical, as a good deal depends upon the extent of the "short" interest in any month to the new crop deliveries. It is simply that so far as concerns supplies likely to be had this side of new crop deliveries that there would be no reason for other than favorable prices to packers, and yet under manipulation, as following the present excited conditions there is likely to be lower prices frequently.

The receipts of hogs are moderate and their prices have been on the whole better.

The export demands are without improvement, and naturally all home buyers, on the feverish look of affairs, are very conservative.

With some advance on Monday, the range of prices on Tuesday showed an advance of fully 50 points on September lard, 10 points on October, and 7 points on January, declining from the best prices 10 points on the early months before the close of the day. Pork went up 10 to 15c. per barrel and ribs advanced in a radical way, while wheat jumped fully 5c. per bushel for September, and fractionally on the later months. Corn also reached  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. higher prices on Wednesday while the wheat prices were somewhat lower, yet September corn advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and December delivery of it was  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. up, with a generally strong position, and hog products were given another "twist," more particularly lard which was advanced 5 points more on September delivery and 7 points on December with January up fully 15 points and May 5 points, as due wholly to manipulation against "shorts."

On Thursday the weather conditions again worked on the corn market in exerting apprehension to cover September and December contracts which deliveries early in the day advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Some of the new crop options of hog products were influenced a little, and generally there was a little firmer tone early in the day, but the excitement in trading had subsided. In New York there has been more of a business in refined lard on export account, with a few lots only taken and as against actual needs. The trading in pork is also very small. The demands for compounds are moderately active. The city cutters are getting even more money for bellies on the steady demands and small supplies. Loose shoulders and hams are also at stronger prices.

**BEEF.**—Still favors sellers on the small stocks and steady demands. Sales of city, 100 tcs.; city tierced extra India mess, \$26; barreled extra mess, \$12.50@13.50; packet, \$15 to \$15.50; family \$17.

Sales in New York for week to present writing: Western steam lard wholly nominal, 400 tcs. city lard for export, on p. t.; 150 tcs., do., to refineries, at \$10.40; (Compound lard 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.); 300 bbls. mess pork at \$18@18.75; 200 bbls. city family, do., at \$20.50@21; 100 bbls. western do., at \$20; 1,500 loose city pickled shoulders, chiefly at 9c.; 4,500 loose pickled hams at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 8,500 lbs. loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., at 13c.; 4,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. ave., at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 6,000 lbs. do., 16 lbs. ave., at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 5,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. ave., at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 3,000 lbs. do., smoking ave., at 14c.; 1,500 green hams, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 2,000 green bellies, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Eastern dry salted bellies, 14 lbs. ave., at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

# HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

### CHICAGO

**PACKER HIDES.**—Traffic has been of substantial volume, sales of branded having predominated. While the recent trading in branded stock has had the effect of deterring packers from pushing sales, many of the latter would probably consider reasonable offers in preference to carrying the hides over.

**NATIVE STEERS.**—Free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have sold well in late salting. Nearly 5,000 of different periods of salting moved at 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, have sold to the number of 15,000 at  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. decline. There is some accumulation.

**COLORADO STEERS** have moved to the number of about 35,000 at 13c., despite which there is some accumulation.

**TEXAS STEERS** have moved in large volume at prices ranging from 11c. to 16c., according to weight, quality and selection.

**NATIVE COWS** (heavy) are an active factor at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lights are said to have sold to the number of 5,000 at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**BRANDED COWS** are well sold up, about 30,000 having moved at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**NATIVE BULLS** have sold in a moderate way at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The country market is less active. While offerings are not generous, purchases fractionally below schedule have been effected.

**BUFF HIDES.**—No. 1, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have sold at and are now available at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2s at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**EXTREMES.**—No. 1, 25 to 40 lbs., have moved at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in ordinary selection. The demand is of an indifferent character.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** have moved from 12c. to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and are in fair request.

**HEAVY COWS**, free of brands and grubs, are not quotable above 10c. They are inactive.

**BULLS.**—The few available offers at 9@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat.

**DEACONS** in good request, 65c. to 85c.

**SLUNKS**, 35@40c.

**HORSE HIDES**, \$3.20.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Packer and country markets both active.

Green salted packer pelts.....85@87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Green salted country pelts.....65@10c.

Green salted packer lambs.....85c.

### BOSTON

The general tendency of the market is weak and downward. Tanners have at least a working supply of hides on hand and pay 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. reluctantly. New Englands are an indifferent factor.

### PHILADELPHIA

There is little doing and the general tendency is downward.

City Steers, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c.

City Cows, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

Country Steers, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.

Country Cows, 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Bulls, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

### NEW YORK

**GREEN SALTED HIDES.**—The market is in an apathetic condition, neither buyer nor seller showing much interest.

City Steers, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ @15c.

City Butt Brands, 13@13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

City Colorados, 13@13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

City Cows, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

City Bulls, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

### SUMMARY

Business in the Chicago packer market has been of considerable volume, for which nominal concessions and a prospect of further weakness were mainly responsible. While some of the packers hesitate to dispose of their offerings on the current basis, most of them prefer to do so rather than carry them over. The country market is also weak, in

addition to being characterized by a general dullness. Supplies are not sufficiently generous to be in any way responsible for this condition. The Boston market is dull and in downward tendency, as are both Philadelphia and New York, the latter being especially affected by prevailing Western conditions.

### WILL THE PACKERS TAN HIDES?

The hint that the American packers have their eyes on the leather field may be fanciful, but it is a natural field for the investment of packinghouse money in carrying out the wise plan of enhancing to their full value the by-products of the steer. The hide is one of those by-products, and the tannery turns that into leather. The hair is utilized. The hide put into leather will complete the category of the finished by-product list. The rumor that the slaughterers will eventually tan the hides of their kill is not far fetched.

### HIDES, LEATHER AND WOOL IN JAPAN

The commerce of Japan in 1901 shows that our country still keeps the lead in the importations of sole leather, of which it fur-

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nishes about three-fourths, but in sales of other leather it is falling still farther than formerly to the rear. The total import of sole leather into Japan for the year under review decreased by 800,000 lbs., and that of hides and skins increased an equal amount, while other leather gained a very little.

A little more than one-third of the wool imported by Japan comes from China, while Germany, Great Britain and France are the leading countries in supplying the various manufactures of wool.

The above facts are taken from the annual report of Consul-General E. C. Bellows, of Yokohama, forwarded to this paper by the State Department.

### FIRE IN STOCKYARDS

The hair and feather factory of Swift & Company, situated in the centre of the business section of the Chicago Union Stockyards was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The loss will aggregate \$75,000.

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—There continues a lull over trading in other than grades suited for edible purposes. It is of course true that where holders have ideas that soap grades of tallow should be in better demand, with the approaching season for livelier consumption, that they have been somewhat encouraged by the ability shown latterly to control the lard market, reasoning, as well, that as lard is likely to rule high, if at some reactions not up to present rates until the effects of the large corn crop are had upon hog and cattle supplies, that tallow should be benefited; yet the fact remains that buyers are working from a different standpoint and that it is hard to bring them into the market for tallow supplies beyond actual needs. The conservative temper of buyers is based upon the feeling that at some time in the new year everything is likely to be cheap, comparatively; that they will make an effort to get along as close as possible to needs for consumption, and that they will be against carrying important accumulations; besides they look upon present market conditions for most products with which tallow is associated, as strained largely by speculation and with the belief that at some time in the new crop year, possibly before January, that normal situations may prevail.

It is a fact that rather more tallow is being made over the country than the remarkably large cattle receipts, however, that they turn out much less fat than usual, are furnishing some additions to the supplies. Under ordinary conditions of demands for the tallow the productions of the soap grades would be insufficient, but with the present conservative feeling they are proving in excess of demands, and the fact that accumulations are being made of them makes the market position somewhat doubtful. There is unquestionably a full holding of soap grades of tallow in New York, and while the melters talk firm over them and a price about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ above buyers' views it is a fact that there is no apprehension among buyers over the situation. But the edible grades are fairly well supported in price, although they are somewhat irregular, with steady demands from the compound makers of sufficient force to use them closely. Thus there are sales of nice kettle at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and edible at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $7\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, while perhaps some city edible could not be had at the outside price.

The city hogshead tallow is held at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, by essentially all of the melters, while there are practically no bids, with the last sale at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

The country made is arriving in a very moderate way, and is closely taken up by the manufacturers. There are common grades of it as low as  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and strictly prime to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, while choice lots, suited to edible use, would bring more money.

The western markets are without much life on the miscellaneous offerings; but hold firm for edible grades, with the latter quoted at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and prime packer's at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $7\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. There is very little accumulation of tallow over the west of desirable quality. The receipts of country in New York are moderate because there are buyers of it at its home points, particularly from Boston and other eastern markets, who pay more money than can be had here. Some of these eastern people have paid the country melters as high as  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for a grade of tallow of only fair quality, and pay the transportation charges besides. There are reports that an out of town buyer has taken some fair grades of tallow in New York at better prices than can be made from our soap trade.

There have been sales in New York of 400 tcs. city at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and 100 tcs. do., at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. It is probable that the weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., will be made at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

The London sale on Wednesday was at 6d. advance, with 1,500 casks offered and three-quarters of it sold. The impression is that the English and continental markets must be more in sellers favor, because they are getting much less. La Plata and Australian, at these points had shipped so freely forward through the spring and summer months because of the seemingly good prices that they now have materially depleted stocks.

The New York market is now firm at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for city, tierces, and it is believed that the large holdings of city, hhds., are not likely to be pressed for sale; it is certain that melters do not care to sell under  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

**LATER.**—The tone is firmer on the upper qualities covering soap as well as edible grades, and steadier otherwise, with the out of town melters finding sufficient inquiry to take up the offerings at better prices than possible here, and our city melters able to get  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ advance for the week on tierced goods, with for city, in tierces,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid; the city, hhds., is more firmly held at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; but there is no important bidding as yet.

**OLEO OIL.**—There is little doing in the Dutch markets, where market rates are somewhat nominal, with the last sales of two car lots (in all about 70 tcs.) at 67@68 florins. In New York there is a fair movement in small lots at late prices. Rotterdam quotes at 67@68 florins. New York quotes extra at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@12¢ per lb.; No. 2 at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There has been very little done this week. The position of the market over prices has not varied. Decided steadiness prevails over all holdings, which are of moderate volume. Deliveries are still being made on late purchasing and the pressers are not making accumulations. The collections of fat are a little larger, yet the productions of the stearine are insufficient and

the occasional demands show late full prices. The market price here is  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. At the West, there have been sales of 100,000 lbs. at  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, but the market is not altogether settled there.

**LATER.**—Sales in New York of 100,000 lbs. oleo. stearine at  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

**LARD STEARINE.**—It is doubtful if less than  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ would buy; but the demands are light as the refined lard trading is moderate. However, there is little accumulation of the stearine.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Very little doing as buyers await more settled general conditions of markets. November and December deliveries still quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound.

**GREASE.**—Trading is of a narrow order in New York and moderate over the West, pending settled conditions of trading, with which the product is associated. "A" white is quoted at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; "B" white at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; bone at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; house at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; yellow at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. At Chicago,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ asked for "A" white, 6¢ for "B" white; 5¢ asked for house; 5¢ for yellow, and quoted at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for brown.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Offerings are moderate at the same time demands are slack. Prices, therefore, are somewhat unsettled. Yellow quoted at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, and white at 7¢.

**LARD OIL.**—There is little life to trading, because of the feverish lard market and the feeling on the part of buyers that it is better to tide along close to actual needs. About 76¢ quoted for prime.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Market conditions have not changed from the previous week. Chicago quotes extra at 63¢, and dark No. 1 at 53¢, which would be 2¢ advance on late quotations. The city pressers quote prime to 56¢, 20 cold test at 90@92¢; 30 cold test at 80@82¢, and 40 cold test at 70¢.

**CORN OIL.**—A good deal of irregularity to the market, without much life to trading. Quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for large lots to 6¢ for jobbing quantities.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Memberships quoted at \$350@\$375. Proposed for Membership.—Bernard V. McKinney (grain, export), Alfred M. Weismann (grain, export). New Members.—Benj. Dewitt Reigel, F. J. Heming.

### DISCUSSED CATTLE MOVEMENT

Secretary Beemblossom, of the Oklahoma Livestock Sanitary Board announced that the board met in joint session with the boards of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado and Kansas, at Wichita, Kan., on Sept. 26. The feature of discussion was the movement of cattle to feed from one state to the other.

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Correspondence Solicited.

## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**Marked Indifference Still of Buying Interests—Unwilling Sellers Except at Firm Prices Because of the Uncertainty Over Seed Supplies and Their Prices—Hesitancy General.**

It is not often that a new year for cotton oil opens with so many perplexing situations. There are developments which cause hesitancy on the part of both buyers and sellers; at the same time there are possibilities over which there is enough general concern to bring interest in trading over large lots to a pause. It is a fact that no export source cares to buy on the undetermined look of affairs beyond the limited quantities required for prompt use. And the indifference of our home consuming interests over buying naturally would be marked under the lack of confident views over the position of general affairs.

The seed situation is perhaps the greatest puzzle to traders in the oil. The excitement that is being raised over the cotton crop no doubt tends to create a feeling among some planters that they will have seed prices steadily in their favor, and particularly as they feel that there will be miscellaneous efforts to buy the product instead of the uniform action of last year over prices to be paid. Then again, the planters are able in certain sections to dictate prices of seed, for the present, through the urgent demands for it by the smaller mills who had sold oil ahead and must have the seed for their current oil contracts.

It is, of course, only in spots over the South that the extreme prices are being paid for the seed, or to \$20 per ton, as in other directions and where the larger mills care to work, as low as \$15 is accepted. Moreover, these large mills are getting more seed than even last year at this time. The fact, however, remains that a \$15 price is higher than a good deal of seed was obtained at for the previous year's crushing. The outside prices

that are being paid now for the seed on the competition of the smaller mills, naturally makes planters reluctant over offerings, while giving them the impression that they are going to have matters more their own way than ordinarily, particularly as many of them are accepting as facts the reports of a badly damaged cotton crop. The opinion had been expressed in our columns that the early part of the season would show marked irregularity to seed prices and that higher prices were likely to prevail than at a later period. It may be indeed close to January before the seed situation is thoroughly calmed to reasonably low prices, as against the probable prices for oil, and at which later period it will be, in our opinion, realized that there is more of the cottonseed in the hands of planters than last year. The demands for the seed are likely to be less general than in the fall months of the previous year, because of the expectations of a less active business in the oil until the season is advanced to a period at which buyers will feel more secure over the oil prices.

There is, however, every probability of a much larger consumption of the oil for the entire season than in the previous year, only that is likely to come at a later period than then, and because of the left over rather full prices for the oil for the season about to close and the expectations generally among buyers that they will have more favorable prices as the season gets along and the effect of the large corn crop is had upon markets for hog and cattle fats and with which cotton oil would sympathize.

Moreover, we believe that a larger production of oil will be favored ultimately this year, by reason of at length lower seed prices and through, as we believe, a larger cotton crop than last year. Whatever reports of a damaged cotton crop at present coming along it will be learned ultimately it seems to us, that the cotton crop is a fairly large one notwithstanding that it is a little premature to put actual figures upon it. This does not mean that there is likely to be abated excitement in the cotton market itself, whatever reactions may take place on the speculative temper in it. The character of the public crop advices are likely to further benefit planters and in all probability there will be very good prices for the staple. It would seem that up to and including the January option the speculators on the bull side of cotton will largely have affairs their own way. But with ordinary weather conditions through the

fall months by which the present promises of a top crop may be realized the extent of the cotton yield may be a surprise. And this does not disturb the expressed opinion that there is already assured a larger cotton crop than in the season just closed.

There are sections in Texas, in which, at this writing the rainfall is most too heavy, but in other portions of the state, and in most other sections, the late rains if of a protracted order, have been just enough each day to benefit the late planted cotton and top crop. There have been localities where open cotton has been injured by heavy rains, but as a whole the damage has not been sufficient to materially modify our views over the prospects of the cotton crop, while such advices as we get concerning the top crop are of a highly promising order from the more important sections. We believe that Texas has an assured crop of 500,000 bales greater than last year, that the Territories will have from 75,000 to 100,000 bales more than then, that the Valley has practically secured a very good crop, and that even in Alabama and sections of Georgia where a good deal of injury had been done the plant, particularly in Alabama, that more cotton will be raised than had been expected a few weeks since.

At this writing the cotton traders, in part, are calming down ideas that the cotton crop promises a volume somewhat more than they apprehended, or at least that weather conditions have not been as hurtful to the plant as they were led to believe they had been by a number of wired advices only recently.

But our interest over the extent of the cotton crop is mainly in deductions of seed supplies and their prices. It is realized, as well, that the oil producers and buyers are greatly hindered in their season's business by the wild reports going about of the extent of damage to the cotton crop, through which the planters are encouraged over holding prices for seed wholly out of line with present or prospective prices for oil and meal, and by which there is unwillingness to contract for seed largely ahead of actual needs or to offer of oil in the uncertainty.

The sensitive conditions of the lard and corn markets this week have failed to exert usual influence upon cotton oil, and because of the indifferent attitude of both buyers and sellers over the oil. The fact that there has been some alarm among the "shorts" in corn by which deliveries of both old and new crop have been advanced, and because of the protracted heavy rains which hinders the movement forward of old supplies, while possibly delaying the getting into marketable condition some little portion of the new crop, together with the facts of a general squeeze of "shorts" on hog products, as well as of corn, and which had been pointed out as a prob-

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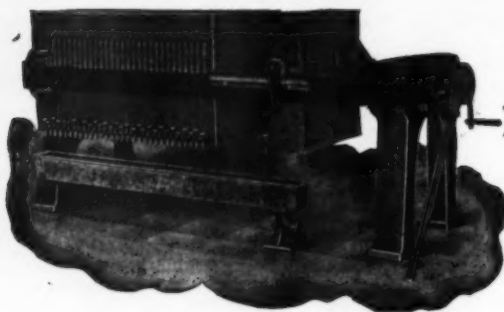
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able event for hog products in our previous review, naturally disconcerts views over trading in associated commodities. It is believed that there are likely to be erratic views over hog products until the new crop months are actually reached, that because of the very moderate supplies of hog products and the expected moderate hog packing for a few weeks, that the speculators will be able to do much as they please with hog products as against any "short" interest in them; therefore that because of possibly wildly fluctuating prices for lard, and values for it that could not be sustained when the new crop deliveries are reached that cash buyers of not only hog products but of cotton oil, etc., will be led to hold off until general markets get in normal condition. It is a fair inference of traders that the compound makers will not care to stock much ahead of their needs until market conditions for raw materials are settled, and that the export markets will have a similar mood. Yet compound lard is remarkably low in price, as it has hardly budged from its low basis, despite all of the sharp rise in lard and, it is quite true that the consumption of the compounds is unusually large at their attractive buying prices; at the same time the distributors of the compounds are not buying ahead very materially, or in other words, they are against making their usual liberal accumulations of them.

The mills, on account of the difficulty in getting seed except at high prices, are against selling the oil. In fact, most of them practically decline to accept bids on deliveries through to say the middle of October; and even for later deliveries most of them are disposed to await developments of seed prices. There was, for instance, 30c. bid for crude in tanks for first half of October, delivery in the Southeast, and up to 32c. was asked for it; for all October delivery, some of the mills ask up to 31c.; at the same time bids are scarce over 28c.; the impossibility of doing important business is apparent. Texas reports heavy rains and a disinclination of the mills to contract for early deliveries of the oil, in the apprehension over seed. There have been sales of 8 tanks of crude, in the Carolinas, September delivery, at 31c., and 10 tanks for October delivery in the Southeast, at 30c., and 20 tanks in Texas, near delivery, at 29@30c.

New York has had a little export demand for prime yellow, on spot, and has sold 500 bbls., in lots, at 40½c. There were 10 tanks bleaching yellow bought at 38c. Of October delivery there 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, first half sold at 37c.; and 1,500 bbls. all of the month, at 36½c., and the market is now 36½c.; of November delivery sales of 500 bbls. at 36c., and further offered at 36c. December delivery is offered at 36c. The shippers have taken within a few days about 1,500 bbls. prime yellow at 40@40½c. Of white a lot of 100 bbls. sold at 41c.; but generally held for more money.

LATER.—The tone is unchanged, 28c. is bid for crude, to the Southeast mills for October and 30c. asked. In New York the 10 tanks bleaching yellow sold at 38½c. Prime yellow, on spot, 40½@41c., do., for first half October 38c. bid and no sellers; do., for all October quoted at 36½c., and for No-

vember at 35½c. New Orleans offers to sell prime yellow for November at 34½c.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market is still in the same uncertain state in which it has been the last few weeks. Buyers are still holding off for lower prices, whereas sellers continue holding what oil they have at last week's quotations. Sales of oil for immediate delivery are therefore scarce, although we hear of packers buying such in Texas. The interest of trade seems now to be centered in first half October oil. A few lots sold during the week at 37c. This price has, however, since been raised, and 37½c. and 38c. was bid for any quantity. No matter how tempting this bid may seem, there was no oil offered. Earlier in the week 37c. was asked for all October. The best bid, however, which was made was 36½c., and 1,500 bbls. was sold at this price. A few sales are being reported for November oil at 36c. Europe no doubt would buy future delivered around 34c. to 35c., but the foreigners show no anxiety to contract and prefer in most instances to hold off. General business is dull and there is very little doing, as the mills are not at all anxious to sell on account of the farmers holding seed at such high prices. We understand that about 2,000 bbls. prime summer yellow oil sold in Texas at 31½c. and 32c. f. o. b. in tanks.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 40c. asked; do., October, 37c. asked and 36½c. bid; do., November, 36c. asked and 35½c. bid; off prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 38½c. to 39c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 44½c.; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, December, 35½c. asked and 35c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 44c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 24s. 9d. Peanut oil is steady at 6c. to 6½c.

### COTTONSEED NOTES

The new plant of the Panola Cotton Oil Co., Como, Miss., has started operations.

M. E. Singleton, of Fort Worth, Tex., will be general manager of the cotton oil mill to be erected at East St. Louis, Ill.

### IMPORTANT COTTONSEED RESOLUTIONS

The New Orleans Maritime and Merchants' Exchange has passed the following resolutions in regard to the demand of the Liverpool, Eng., Exchange in respect to the grading of cotton meal:

"Whereas, The attention of the Board of Directors of this Exchange has been called to propose changes in the form of contract now in use by the Liverpool dealers in reference to the grading and terms to govern transactions in cottonseed meal or cottonseed cake; and

"Whereas, The Cottonseed Product Committee of this Exchange considers this new form of contract detrimental to the export trade throughout the port of New Orleans; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Exchange adheres to the basis of 8 per cent. ammonia as the only chemical determination in fixing the standard of cottonseed meal and, or cottonseed cake as laid down by the rules of this Exchange, and all trades between members of this Exchange, in the absence of specific contracts, will be adjudicated upon the basis set forth in the rules of this Exchange."

### RUSHING COTTONSEED TO MARKET

Henderson, Tex., broke the record last week for marketing cottonseed. There were 380 loads of seed hauled in one day. The average price realized was \$15 per ton. Big price for new seed for a big cotton crop.

## FOR SALE WEST TEXAS OIL MILL

Controlling interest in an eighty to hundred ton Cotton Seed Oil Mill, located in west Texas in one of the best oil mill sections in the state, ill health reason for selling. Address X., care NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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**TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET.**

Our market opens this week as it closed last, with September and first half October oil 28c.; October-November, 27½c.

Meal and cake in fair demand at \$20 for prompt special shipments and \$19 for October.

**KICKING AGAINST DEAR HULLS AND MEAL**

The Texas cattle feeders say that they will virtually go out of the meal and cake feeding business unless those stuffs come down. One feeder of 12,000 head will feed only 3,000, and another, who usually feeds 5,000 annually, is arranging for only 500 head of cattle. There are many of which these are but examples.

**SCRAMBLE FOR COTTONSEED**

The struggle for cottonseed is now on at Nacogdoches, Tex., as high as \$20.50 was paid for seed this week. The price went to \$22 last week at Jackson and it hung around these figures in many other parts of the country. The Memphis Exchange is working on lower and more reasonable prices for seed to avoid disaster for the mills later.

**HIGH COTTONSEED**

The price of cottonseed at the four oil mills in Jackson, Miss., has been hovering around \$16 since the season opened two or three weeks ago, but they are now paying \$17.50 to \$18 per ton, and are fearful that the price is going still higher. One of the managers

gives it as his firm belief that the price of seed will go to \$22 before the end of the season. He bases that belief on the knowledge that the cotton crop is disastrously short in that section, and that seed will be very scarce in a short while.

**COTTONSEED PROSPECTS IN EGYPT**

The National Provisioner's special correspondent at Alexandria, Egypt, sends the following resume of the cotton growing and, hence, seed conditions of the forthcoming Egyptian crop:

"The temperature in August has not been all along favorable, especially during the second half of the month. There was less heat during the daytime, and it was too cool at night.

"Worms have not re-appeared at all.

"There have been several fogs. They damaged the cotton in places where the water had been insufficient during July, and were more or less harmless in the districts where irrigation had been sufficient. Happily the localities where there had been a want of water were very few, and are almost altogether confined to the northern part of Lower Egypt.

"The first picking will take place more irregularly than usual. It will be very forward in some districts and more or less backward in others.

"In Upper Egypt and the Fayoum the temperature might also have been more favorable. The fields are reported forward or backward according to localities.

"The picking of the crop has, however, commenced there in August as usual."

The Egyptian seed crop thus seems likely

to be a short one. That fact should have a good effect on cotton oil milling in this country, as Egypt rather than India is looked to for the foreign supply of seed.

**A NEW COTTONSEED DEPARTMENT**

The New Orleans Maritime and Merchants' Exchange has added an inspection department for cottonseed products. It has really been in operation for a month, though official announcement of the fact was only made last week. The Committee on Cotton Products conducts the department. This committee is as follows:

Committee on Cottonseed Products—E. Steinhardt, chairman; John W. Todd, Peter J. Stouse, N. A. Puech, R. Vallon, A. W. Nicholas, E. J. Ficken.

Inspectors—J. J. Drawe, chief inspector; A. W. Robelot, John V. Pitot.

Chemist—W. P. Kirchhoff.

The "Times-Democrat," speaking of the new departure, says:

"Great benefits to exporters are expected through the agency of the new department, among them being the fact that, in addition to the advantages of inspection and the superior facilities of this harbor, the exporters will gain strength in making a fight against Liverpool importers. These latter recently made demands from the American exporters that would have meant the extinction of the oil cake export business, a practically new traffic. It is believed the establishment of the new department here will place the exporters in a position to successfully resist what they may consider exorbitant demands from any quarter."

The Exchange has published its Cottonseed Products' Rules, which do not differ essentially from those of the two big cottonseed crushers' associations.

# Cottonseed Oil Machinery

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For grinding COTTON SEED MEAL and all other materials. :: :: :: Positively the ONLY up-to-date mill for OIL MILLS. :: :: :: These machines are designed by the V. P. of the company, who has been building Attrition Mills for 20 years. :: :: :: 95 per cent. of the Attrition Mills in use in Oil Mills are of his design. :: :: :: Material and workmanship the highest.

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# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## THE GREAT BEEF BUILDING TESTS

### Price Paid for Corn

The price per bushel obtained for the corn consumed by the various lots was:

Corn alone.....	returned \$ .93	per bu.
Corn and Oil Meal.....	“ .95	per bu.
Corn and Gluten Meal.....	“ 1.04	per bu.
Corn and Gluten Feed.....	“ 1.03	per bu.
Corn and Germ Oil Meal.....	“ .88½	per bu.
Corn and Dried Blood.....	“ .96	per bu.
Corn and Iowa Stock Food.....	“ .92½	per bu.
Corn and International Stock Food.....	“ .72	per bu.
Corn and Standard.....		

### Corn, Buffalo Gluten Feed and Wheat Straw

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$504.65.  
Total gain on entire lot, 5,229½ lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 270 lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 2.88 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$9.65.

### Corn, Germ Oil Meal and Wheat Straw

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$507.47.  
Total gain on entire lot, 4,360 lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 218 lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 2.32 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. gain, \$11.64.

Average daily gain per steer, 2.30 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$10.51.

### Corn, International Stock Food and Wheat Straw

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$497.38.  
Total gain on entire lot, 3,710 lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 185½ lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 1.97 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$3.41.

### Corn, Standard Stock Feed and Wheat Straw

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$487.56.  
Total gain on entire lot, 4,080 lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 204 lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 2.17 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$11.95.

### Corn and Grass.

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$477.51.  
Total gain on entire lot, 4,660 lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 224 lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 2.49 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$10.20.

### Corn, Cottonseed Meal and Wheat Straw

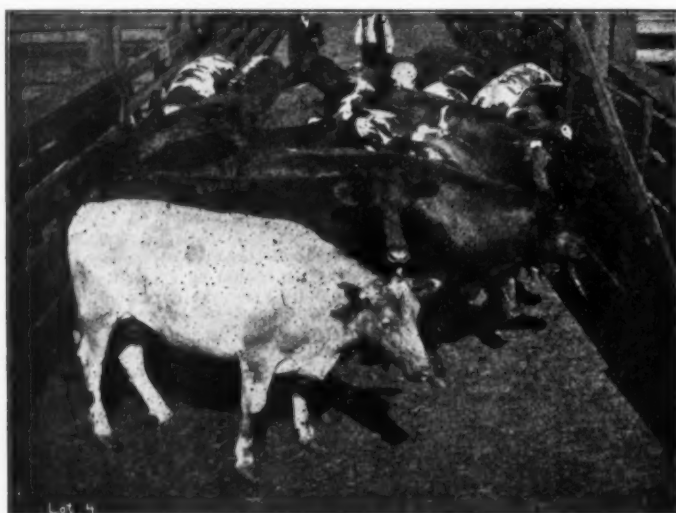
Value of feed consumed in 45 days, \$210.68.  
Total gain on entire lot, 3,140 lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 107 lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 2.38 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$9.84.

### Notes on the Results

In computing these results, beginning and final weights at Odebolt were used—the cattle being weighed out of the feed lots under uniform conditions in both instances without any allowances being made for shrinkage. The roughage, which was wheat straw, was estimated. It was kept before the steers in racks at all times.

The steers fed on corn and grass were handled the same as others until grass season, when they were allowed the run of a 21-acre field of timothy pasture of two years' standing. This pasture was only fair—not enough grass for good returns and results on this lot, while good are not up to what they would have been had a 40-acre field of good blue grass pasture been used, in which case not over one-half the quantity of grain would have been necessary.

(To be Continued.)



LOT IV.—CORN GLUTEN MEAL AND WHEAT STRAW.  
Courtesy of Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

Stock Food.....	“	.70½	per bu.
Corn and Grass.....	“	.97	per bu.

### The Slaughter Test

The grass lot suffered the heaviest shrink in shipping, but the slaughter test showed little perceptible difference in the various lots. The lots, with average percentage of dressed weight, were:

Corn—58.
Corn and Oil Meal—60.6.
Corn and Gluten Meal—59.6.
Corn and Buffalo Gluten Meal—60.6.
Corn and Germ Oil Feed—60.3.
Corn and Dried Blood—59.5.
Corn and Iowa Stock Food—59.6.
Corn and International Stock Food—59.6.
Corn and Standard Stock Food—58.7.
Corn and Grass—59.3.

The following tables give the value of feed consumed, total gains, average cost per steer, average daily gain per steer, and the cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain in each of the various lots of cattle:

### Corn and Wheat Straw

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$469.84.  
Total gain on entire lot, 4,387½ lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 225½ lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 2.39 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$10.71.

### Corn, Oil Meal and Wheat Straw

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$518.78.  
Total gain on entire lot, 4,710 lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 235½ lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 2.51 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$11.02.

### Corn, Gluten Meal and Wheat Straw

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$502.13.  
Total gain on entire lot, 5,376½ lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 275½ lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 2.92 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$9.34.



LOT V.—CORN BUFFALO GLUTEN FEED AND WHEAT STRAW.  
Courtesy Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

### Corn, Dried Blood and Wheat Straw

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$503.78.  
Total gain on entire lot, 4,360 lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 227½ lbs.  
Average daily gain per steer, 2.42 lbs.  
Cost of producing 100 lbs. of gain, \$11.08.

### Corn, Iowa Stock Food and Wheat Straw

Value of feed consumed in 94 days, \$454.10.  
Total gain on entire lot, 4,320 lbs.  
Average gain per steer, 216 lbs.

### CHEAP MEAT IN DALLAS

Dallas, Tex., is the banner low beef market. The prices of grasser carcass cuts there run as follows:

Chuck steaks.....	10c.
Round steaks.....	12½c.
Sirloin steaks.....	12½ @ 15 c.
Porterhouse steaks.....	15 @ 17½c.

But Texans are noted for their big heads, big feet and iron jaws.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Alex. B. Van Doren will soon start a sausage factory at Washington, N. J. He is fitting the building for it.

Victor Andre, the Atlantic City market man, who flared and failed in the market business there and cleared out, has been found in Chicago instead of Europe. He now wants the wife he so cruelly left. Such men!

E. J. Hosey, the former president of the Butchers' Rendering Plant at Cleveland, O., has resigned to manage the Erie Reduction Company's business at Erie, Pa.

The New York Pork Packing Company is putting a plant in at South Church street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Detectives raided butcher "Jake" Brosch's meat market at Central Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., a few days ago and three cases of bottled beer came forth.

Several butchers in Louisville, Ky., are trying to raise \$100,000 with which to build the Jefferson County Market in that city.

Former City Treasurer Darling, of Binghamton, N. Y., goes to Elmira to manage the branch there of Nelson Morris & Co.

Butcher Wm. H. Davis, of Arlington, N. Y., who was indicted last week for the alleged receiving of chickens stolen by some one, has been found not guilty.

### OVER RIPE MEATS

The health inspectors were up in North Adams, Mass., last week seizing more over ripe meat.

### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Michael Graf, the butcher at 108 Hartford road, Baltimore, Md., has asked the United States Court for the benefit of the bankruptcy law. Liabilities, \$3,541; assets, \$2,082.

The butcher shop of R. W. Hill, at San Angelo, Tex., has been damaged by fire.

The petition in bankruptcy of G. W. Darrow, at Unionville, Conn., has been filed.

James H. Semple, the provision dealer at 331 Seaver street, Boston, Mass., has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$3,123.62; no assets.

### NEW SHOPS

James W. Keener has opened a meat market at College Park, near Atlanta, Ga.

H. F. Meyer has opened another meat market in Davenport, Ia. It is at Third and Myrtle Sts.

W. T. Swearingen has just opened a meat market at Centerville, Ia.

Fred Grunning has started a butcher shop in East Cloquet, Minn.

Theo. De Noyelles has just opened his meat and provision market at New City, N. Y.

Charles Wells has his new meat market running on Liberty St., Delaware, O.

W. Beaver and Bert Snider will shortly open a meat market on State St., Trenton, O.

Peter Treleven has moved into his new market at Port Huron, Mich.

### BUSINESS CHANGES

W. I. Hazlett now owns the R. B. Davenport meat market at Roseville, Ill. Johnson & Weaver have discontinued their butcher business in Bedford, Ind.

Wm. Baker runs a butcher shop in the H. J. Berger stand at Berlin Heights, O.

Charles W. Watts has sold his stock and closed his business at Shrewsbury, Mass.

Chas. O. Lovejoy has bought his brother's interest in their market business at 23d St. and Fifth Ave., Moline, Ill.

E. P. Griffin is now in the market he bought from A. L. West, at Farnhamville, Ia.

D. J. Kersteller has sold his market stock at Green Ridge, Mo., to John Ireland.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

Jake Baer, of Grand Junction, and Frank Wilson, of Denver, entered the big beef killing contest at the Colorado Butchers' Association outing at Manhattan Beach Park, Denver, last week. The crowd numbered over 10,000 people. Jake Baer won the sheep dressing contest by dressing three sheep in 8 minutes 54 seconds, also making 41 out of 50 points. Teltz won the beef dressing contest from Baer by a narrow half second. Time 6 minutes 17 seconds. Boning a side of beef was won by F. Wolf. Time 8 minutes 35 seconds. The contests were not go-as-you-please, but clean slaughterhouse contests. Hence the time was not as good as it could have been.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Savannah, Ga., held their annual barbecue and outing on Thursday. The crowd was a large one, and the events of the day were immensely enjoyed.

R. C. Fluckiger has been elected president of the Cleveland, O., Retail Butchers' Association to succeed E. J. Hosey, resigned. O. L. Mason has been elected to succeed Mr. Hosey as manager of the Butchers' Rendering plant at the Cleveland Stock Yards.

The Old Colony Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Union, of Abington, Mass., had an important meeting last week.

The Atlanta, Ga., Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association has decided to begin a pure food crusade against certain kinds of goods now on the local market. This decision was reached a few days ago.

### BUTCHERS THAT HAV. DIED

Because of continued ill-health, John H. Bachmann, the Milwaukee, Wis., butcher, hung himself to the door in his home, at 1021 Davis street, Wednesday of last week.

Baltheser Baker, Sr., the pioneer dressed beef man of Watervliet, N. Y., died there a few days ago in the Albany Hospital from a surgical operation.

Harry Mochlock, a butcher at Hopkins, Minn., became tired of life and hanged himself last week in the slaughterhouse. Unaccountable act.

Morris Lederer, the widely known butcher of 4435A Evans avenue, St. Louis, Mo., died there last week from the effects of an old wound received seven years ago.

### A FUNNY SORT OF STRIKE

New Hebrew butchers opened shops in Hartford, Conn., last week. The "kosher" shops closed as a protest. That forced the "schochets"—slaughterers of "kosher" meats—to shut. The people side with the new butchers. The "kosher" war is now on.

## BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT—Rollins & Collins, Meriden; meat market; dissolved.—C. B. Mitchell, Middletown; fish; sold out.—Harrigan Bros., New London; meat market; stock damaged by water.

MAINE—Henry W. Clarke, Machias; provisions; sold real estate, \$1 etc.

MASSACHUSETTS—Samuel Davis & Sons, Boston; beef; discontinued.—M. F. Roak & Co., Boston; provisions; discontinued.—Warren W. Freeman, Provincetown; provisions; succeeded by C. F. Fishburn.—John A. Latvala, Quincy; provisions; discontinued.—Patrick T. O'Brien, Somerville; provisions; sold out to Timothy F. O'Brien.—First & Pelkus, Boston; provisions; Samuel First, individually, chattel mortgage, \$675.—Herbert J. Leighton, Boston; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—Jane Owen, Boston; provisions; filed certificate, etc.—James H. Semple, Boston; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—David Smith, Boston; provisions; bill of sale, \$964.—Jeremiah F. Creedon, Brockton; provisions; real estate mortgage, \$3,600.—Lithuanian Co-operative Company, Brockton; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$500.—Edward D. Graves, Worcester; meats, etc.; attached; Sheriff in possession.

MICHIGAN—Addison Brothers, Detroit; meats, etc.; will be succeeded by Robert Knapp & Son.—George E. Kerr, Elkton; meat market; succeeded by G. R. Wright.—William L. Whiting, Galesburg; meats; closed out.—H. C. Winslow, Pittsford; meat, etc.; sold out.—Patrick H. Monahan, Detroit; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$800, renewed.—J. W. Lambert, Hillsdale; meat; chattel mortgage, \$500.—Romine H. Buckhout, Kalamazoo; meat market; trust; chattel mortgage, \$9,971.

MISSOURI—Latham & Co., Springdale; meats, etc.; dissolved.

NEBRASKA—Elliott D. Evans, Omaha; meats; succeeded by G. W. Berkheimer.

NEW JERSEY—Charles J. Miller, Red Bank; meats; succeeded by F. G. Breed.—Bernard Dege, Jersey City; meat; chattel mortgage, \$2,074.

### CASH A NOTE WITH A KISS

Miss Eleanor Erdmann, in the employ of her father, Albert Erdmann, the meat dealer, at 394 Scott St., Milwaukee, is blushing these days. She put a note in a bottle, corked it up and heaved it over in the lake. The little missive said: "I will give the finder of this bottle and this note a kiss." A handsome young man found it and, naturally, wished it cashed, especially as one of the other bottle note writers called the same young lady "the most beautiful woman in seven States." "Some things sweeten the tongue. Others sweeten a fellow all over," said the lucky finder of the bottled note.



\$1000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Live stock market report furnished by Bowles' Live Stock Commission Company, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill., September 24, 1902.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle first three days this week were 49,133, showing a decrease of about 2,000. The proportion of Northwest range cattle is beginning to decrease, and it is reported that fully 65 per cent. of the grass cattle from the Northwest ranges that were intended for shipment to market this season have been shipped. The general market is without material change from a week ago. Official receipts Monday were 25,917. Best cattle sold at \$8.65 for 32 head averaging 1,525 lbs.; \$8.15 was the next highest quotation for 102 head averaging 1,245 lbs.; 56 corn-fed Westerns averaging 1,456 lbs. brought \$8.10, these being the only quotations upwards of \$8.00. Bulk of the corn-fed native steers sold from \$5.75@7.00, and sales upwards of \$7.00 were not very plentiful. Quite a number of plain 1,050@1,200-lb. cattle sold at \$4.75@5.50, with inferior kinds of light killers \$4.00@4.40. Top cattle a year ago sold at \$6.60. Ten thousand Western cattle arrived. Market was steady to strong. Tops thus far this week sold at \$6.00 for a bunch of 1,250-lb. steers, but an extra choice lot would sell readily at \$6.25, the top quotation of last week. Choice fat 1,300@1,450-lb. range steers are quotable from \$5.50@6.25. Medium steers, same weights, \$4.75@5.25. Good 1,100@1,300-lb. principally \$4.00@5.00. Throwouts \$3.50@4.00. Western feeders largely \$4.00@5.00. Bulk of the good 1,000@1,150-lb. stuff at \$4.50@4.80. Fat cows and heifers in good demand and selling in preference to natives. Prices largely \$3.50@4.50. Medium cows \$2.75@3.25. Native butchers' stock firm. Receipts Tuesday, 7,216—about one-half Westerns. Market slow and dull. Estimated receipts to-day, 16,000—about one-third Western. Market active and steady. Top native steers \$8.75. Native butchers stock dull and slow. Choice cows selling largely from \$3.75@5.00. Prime corn-fed heifers \$5.00@6.25. Canners and cutters, \$1.50@3.00. Veal calves \$6.50@7.50. Export bulls \$4.75@5.50. Bologna bulls \$2.75@3.00. Feeding bulls \$3.00@3.35. Milkers and springers \$25.00@55.00. Stockers and feeders in liberal supply, bulk of the offerings consisting of Western. Desirable steers of strong weights meeting with ready sale, largely around \$4.50 for Westerns and choice natives, same weights, \$5.00@5.25. Light stockers of plain quality badly neglected and selling from \$2.50@3.55. A liberal number of native cattle are being held on pasture waiting for the Westerns to get out of the way, after which time a liberal run of grass native steers and butchers' stock will be unloaded on the market.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs first three days this week 53,536, showing a decrease of 14,428 from same period last week. The market has shown a decided undertone of strength the first two days, and at the opening to-day—with receipts reported at only 16,000—the market opened active and strong to 5c. higher. It soon became apparent that receipts would exceed the early estimate, and with the possibility of 23,000 fresh hogs the market weakened, and the down turn was assisted by rumor of a strike in Swift & Co.'s packinghouse, causing the orders in the hands of their buyers to be withdrawn from the market. Prices declined rapidly, and at the finish

the market was 15c. lower than the opening. Top hogs to-day sold at \$8.05. The same kind of hogs sold on the closing market at \$7.90@7.95. Eastern shippers are buying sparingly, and the market is largely in the hands of local packers. There is a feeling among the traders in the "yards" that the provision values must advance or hogs show a decline, and as it is now at a time of year when a decline in the hog market is to be looked for, a break in the market would not be surprising and particularly in view of the fact that hogs are selling at remarkably high prices at present. Bulk of the sales of mixed and packing hogs to-day were \$7.55@7.70. Selected butcher weights around 250 lbs. \$7.75@7.90. Heavy shipping hogs, 260@350 lbs., \$7.90@8.05. Heavy packing hogs same weights \$7.40@7.60. Selected bacon weights \$7.80@7.95. Pigs \$5.75@6.75. Hog cholera is being reported from different localities throughout the corn belt, and a sprinkling of light hogs are coming to market on this account.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep first three days this week 75,940, being about 10,000 less than the same period a week ago. There is no material change in the market except a slight undertone of strength, caused by the splendid demand for fat stuff and feeders. The supply is well cleared from day to day and the market is in good shape. Estimated receipts to-day 18,000. Notwithstanding the wet weather and offerings arriving with wet fleeces, the market was active and firm. Good to choice lambs \$5.00@5.50. Medium \$4.00@4.50. Good ewes \$3.25@3.60. Common \$2.00@2.50. Wethers \$3.75@4.10. Feeding sheep \$3.60@3.90. Lambs \$4.50@4.65. Bucks \$2.50@3.60. Buyers are discriminating against coarse heavy buck lambs, and lots showing a liberal proportion of this kind are selling at 25@40c. discount. The demand for feeding sheep and lambs this week is hardly as strong as a week ago.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.)

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1902, were as follows:

**RECEIPTS.**—Cattle, 32,442; hogs, 28,798; sheep, 9,911.

**CATTLE.**—Native arrivals were moderate, and no choice or fancy ones were included. With the exception of a few bunches the quality and finish were only common. Our market closed 10 to 25c. lower on the bulk of the cattle. Receipts of cow and heifer butcher stuff were moderate and the quality common; best strictly corn-fed grades were in good demand at nearly steady prices; all others were lower. The run of stockers and feeders was fair; best grades sold about steady, while others declined 10 to 15c. Best milk cows and calves ruled about \$2.50 per cow and calf higher; pretty good ones advanced \$1 to \$1.50; medium and common grades about steady. Veal calves declined slightly; the week's top was \$7; with bulk selling from \$5.75 to \$6.50 per cwt. Quarantine receipts were considerably heavier than last—about 120 cars. Both steers and cows ruled dull to lower all week, and closed about 15c. lower than the close of last week, but there was a good demand. Bull receipts were moderate, and prices remained about the same. Arrivals of calves were heavy and while the market varied some from day to day, values closed practically the same as a

week ago, with light-weight, fat calves weighing 130 to 160 lbs. in the best demand. During the week steers sold in full range of \$2.90 to \$4.85, bulk \$3.25 to \$4.15; cows and heifers \$1.75 to \$4.15, bulk \$2.60 to \$3.15; stags and oxen \$2.25 to \$2.60; bulls \$2.25 to \$2.85; calves \$3 to \$11.25, bulk \$8.50 to \$9.50 per head.

**HOGS.**—Monday proved to be the best day of the week, prices ruling 10 to 20c. higher than the close of last week, with an extreme top of \$8.20; but after Monday prices declined each day, until the week closed with a net loss of about 35c. on all good weight hogs and about 15c. on pigs. Saturday's business was transacted on the following basis: Butchers' and prime heavies \$7.50 to \$7.82½; light mixed \$7.35 to \$7.60; heavy pigs \$7 to \$7.30; light pigs \$5.50 to \$6.50; rough heavies \$6.50 to \$7.25.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts were moderate, and the week closed with no material change in values as compared with the opening. The demand was brisk at the close, and a good clearance was made at following prices: Best lambs \$5 to \$5.50; best sheep \$3.50 to \$3.75; best bucks, \$2.25 to \$2.50; stockers \$2.50 to \$3.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Butchers .....	1557	2013	939
Shippers .....	4353	1854	.....
Nelson Morris & Co. ..	9140	8171	3412
Swift & Company .....	12195	11392	4169
St. Louis D'd Bf. Co. ....	3251	2066	505
Armour & Company ..	2709	.....	.....
S. & S. ....	440	.....	.....
Kingan & Co. ....	324	.....	.....

Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1902:

**CATTLE.**—Under liberal receipts yesterday and heavy receipts to-day, the market rules lower and slow.

**HOGS.**—Values are about the same as the close of last week.

**SHEEP.**—Show little change.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

About the same conditions ruled in the cattle market as for the past month or so, good to choice natives and Westerns selling readily on a steady basis, while common and medium kinds declined 10 to 15c. Cows and heifers were in heavy supply, and anything grading better than canners sold at a break of 10 to 25c., the latter offerings showing no change. Supplies of stockers and feeders were heavy, and the outlet to the country was large. All grades held steady except horned Western, which sold 15 to 25c. lower.

Quarantine offerings were liberal, and the demand was good at the lower range of values, steers declining 25 to 35c. and cows and heifers 10 to 15c. Calves sold 25 to 50c. higher.

The hog market was higher early in the week, but the advance was more than wiped out before the close, with 25c. lower prices ruling at the finish. Rough packing sows bore the brunt of the decline, while finished barrows sold at a premium. Packers broke the market when receipts were at all large, and with great reluctance made any advances under light supplies. The range to-day was from 7.50 to 7.75, with the bulk selling at 7.60 to 7.70.

Supplies of sheep continue fairly liberal, but the demand was more than equal to the receipts, which caused plenty of life to be enthused into the trade, and sellers had no trouble in securing a general advance of 10 to 15c. on both sheep and lambs, with lambs and yearlings selling to the best advantage. Choice Western lambs sold at 5.00, fair to good Idaho sheep at 3.75 and ewes at 3.20.

## SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

BRIGHTWOOD  
MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankfurts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week were 82,600; last week, 94,000; same week last year, 72,600. Moderate reduction in supplies benefit market; corn cattle have been scarce, and values gradually improve each day; 10 to 25c. higher than last Thursday. Western beef steers 20 to 40c. better; good cows sell strong during week; thin and wet cows weak to lower; Southern reached low point of season Monday, moderate recovery since then; stocker and feeder demand heavy, but excessive supply of medium to common stuff was against prices, and trade on poorer grades dull, best kinds ready sale all week at strong prices; veal calves 15c. higher; top \$6.25.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week were 38,500; last week, 29,300; same week last year, 45,100. Unexpected increase in supply does not hurt prices. General market 5c. higher than last Friday, 10c. decline first of week more than recovered. Packers, shippers and speculators all making effort to secure light hogs, taking care of fresh meat trade and packing few hogs, anticipating lower prices in near future. Top \$7.70, being 60c. higher than a year ago.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week were 44,500; last week, 29,600; same week last year, 23,800. Proportion of desirable mutton sheep and lambs in big supply but small, and same are steady with week ago and ready sale; country demand not as urgent as last week; accumulation of thin stuff causes decline of 25c. on country grades. Top Western lambs \$4.75; Western muttons, \$3.65; feeders, \$2.75@3.30.

**HIDES.**—Steady; green salted  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ; dry flint,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; butcher,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; dry salt, 11; horse hides \$2@3.

Packers' purchasers for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	14,171	11,198	8,024
Fowler .....	741	1,371	226
Schwarzschild .....	3,956	2,488	3,251
Swift .....	9,780	8,601	7,152
Cudahy .....	6,185	9,262	2,796
Ruddy .....	764	93	654

## PATENTS.

708,992. Refrigerator.—Nicholas Bosmann, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to Edward S. Slocum, Chicago, Ill. Filed Nov. 29, 1901. Serial No. 83,977.

708,998. Cattle-Guard for Railway Tracks.—Hiram L. Church, Chicago, Ill. Filed Sept. 7, 1901. Serial No. 74,596.

709,017. Can.—John H. Kuechenmiester, St. Louis, Mo., assignor of one-half to Henry Kuechenmiester, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Nov. 19, 1901. Serial No. 82,911.

709,035. Cream-Separator.—Clarence W. Parks, Lowell, Mich. Filed Sept. 20, 1901. Serial No. 75,755.

709,090. Condenser for Cotton Fibers.—Jefferson M. Gardner, New London, Conn. Filed Jan. 5, 1899. Serial No. 701,256.

709,093. Milk or Cream Deodorizer.—Henry R. Howe, Rockford, Ill., assignor of one-half to Henry W. Carmichael, Rockford, Ill. Filed Nov. 11, 1901. Serial No. 81,883.

709,105. Cattle-Guard.—Martin L. Miller, Sealy, Tex., assignor of one-third to W. I. Hill, Sealy, Tex. Filed June 28, 1901. Serial No. 66,449.

709,185. Process of Making Fertilizers.—Brung Terne, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed May 7, 1902. Serial No. 106,255.

709,227. Wool-Washing Machine.—John Keefe, San Francisco, Cal. Filed May 20, 1902. Serial No. 108,204.

709,291. Oleoginuous Compound. Cushing Adams, Bellows Falls, Vt. Filed June 7, 1901. Serial No. 63,591.

709,319. Combined Curd-Knife and Whey-Strainer.—Lewis T. Hankins, Troy, O., assignor of one-half to Henry M. Case, Toledo, O. Filed Dec. 16, 1901. Serial No. 86,103.

709,321. Process of Separating Sulfonic Acids.—Ludwig O. Helmers, Hamburg, Germany, assignor to Ichthyol-Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermann & Co., Hamburg, Germany. Filed Aug. 30, 1901. Serial No. 73,863.

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
705 Great Northern Building.

## RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Chicago Stock Yard movement of live stock, to-days figures estimated:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Sept. 17.....	18,893	1,620	24,911	26,184
Thursday, Sept. 18.....	7,578	874	16,633	15,957
Friday, Sept. 19.....	4,933	1,589	14,247	4,521
Saturday, Sept. 20.....	424	230	7,670	1,081
Monday, Sept. 22.....	25,917	851	18,262	33,785
Tuesday, Sept. 23.....	7,216	881	13,274	24,155
Wednesday, Sept. 24.....	18,000	1,000	17,000	20,000

Week thus far.....	51,133	2,732	48,536	77,940
Same time week ago.....	51,271	3,754	67,964	86,271
Same time year ago.....	56,111	2,985	85,273	91,336
Total last week.....	64,206	6,447	106,514	107,830
Previous week.....	60,977	5,562	108,891	109,545
Cor. week 1901.....	53,966	3,095	112,874	111,351
Cor. week 1900.....	69,503	2,723	135,949	79,830

Wednesday, Sept. 17.....	4,772	312	4,316	4,538
Thursday, Sept. 18.....	4,574	148	4,058	7,901
Friday, Sept. 19.....	3,904	179	3,214	4,205
Saturday, Sept. 20.....	358	9	1,223	116
Monday, Sept. 22.....	4,505	57	3,455	6,671
Tuesday, Sept. 23.....	3,604	39	644	4,407
Wednesday, Sept. 24.....	4,500	300	1,000	6,000

Week thus far.....	12,609	396	5,099	17,078
Same time week ago.....	14,308	498	12,766	19,604
Same time year ago.....	11,579	286	16,325	22,902
Total last week.....	23,144	825	21,261	31,887
Previous week.....	21,656	740	26,622	34,028
Cor. week 1901.....	18,274	510	23,915	26,927
Cor. week 1900.....	23,340	707	33,218	9,988

## RANGE OF CATTLE VALUES.

Extra good beefers, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs., \$8.25@8.75	
Good to choice beefers, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. 7.50@8.20	
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	6.60@7.50
Plain to common beef steers.....	5.00@6.65
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.20@5.20
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.25@5.25
Fair to medium feeders.....	3.75@4.25
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.75@3.40
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.10@5.25
Bulls, common to medium.....	2.40@3.60
Good fat cows and heifers.....	4.00@5.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.65@3.50
Common to good culling cows.....	1.75@2.50
Veal, calves, common to fancy.....	6.50@7.50
Corn-fed Western steers.....	5.75@7.50
Grass Western steers.....	3.75@6.40
Fed Texas steers.....	5.25@7.50
Grass Texas steers.....	3.00@4.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.40@3.75

## RANGE OF HOG VALUES.

Extra prime heavy.....	7.75@8.05
Selected medium and heavy butchers.....	7.55@8.00
Good to choice heavy packing.....	7.55@7.80
Fair to good heavy packing.....	7.30@7.55
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	7.65@8.00
Good to choice light mixed.....	7.55@7.90
Assorted light, 100 to 190 lbs.....	7.75@7.95
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.....	3.00@6.75
Rough, stags and throwouts.....	2.50@6.00

## RANGE OF SHEEP VALUES.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	3.70@4.50
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.70@4.00
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.35@3.90
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.50@3.85
Fair to choice fat cows.....	3.40@3.65
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.50@3.80
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.....	1.75@2.50
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.75@4.60
Lambs, poor to fair.....	3.75@4.40
Lambs, good to fancy.....	4.75@5.50

## PACKERS' PURCHASES LAST WEEK.

Armour & Co.....	28,100
Anglo-American.....	5,700
Boyd & Lunham.....	3,400
Continental Packing Co.....	2,000
P. J. Lipton & Co.....	6,200
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	5,300
Nelson, Morris & Co.....	5,500
Swift & Company.....	17,100
S. & S.....	4,700
City butchers.....	13,300
Total.....	91,300

## General Live Stock Situation

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the  
Mallory Commission Co.)

**HOGS.**—The strong, active, higher market that we have had so far this week was a great relief to the trade after the almost continuous decline of last week, and came like a drenching rain on a hot summer's day. Prices are 15@25c. higher than the close of last week. Of course the advance and strength displayed in the market is almost entirely due to the very light supplies and fairly good fresh meat trade and the few shipping orders that have taken some hogs from time to time.

From all reports, the supplies will continue light for the next two months at least, and while we may have a still further advance we would call our readers' attention again to the

fact that these prices are very high, and that it is dangerous to follow these advances too closely. Prices for hogs and provisions are as wide apart as ever, and as the fall and winter packing season begins the first of next month unless the live hogs and finished product can be brought closer together in value, the packers will have to operate at a loss, which will create an unhealthy and abnormal condition of affairs. However, with the population of this and other countries more generally employed than for a good many years the consumption of pork and other kinds of meat was never greater. Unless something unforeseen occurs to disturb industrial and financial conditions, the strong active demand should continue good throughout the winter and spring, and prices for hogs should be maintained at a comparatively high market. This, of course, would mean a profitable season for the shipper of hogs, and we would advise our readers to continue operating freely, especially on the temporary declines, and whenever a load of hogs can be bought with a reasonably good margin they should not be passed by. Good to choice shipping hogs are selling at 7.80@8.00; mixed packing grades, 7.60@7.75; light mixed, 7.70@7.85; heavy packing, 7.50@7.70.

With light receipts again to-day (Wednesday) the market opened strong and about 10c. higher, but weakened toward the close with all of the early advance lost, and several thousand left in the pens unsold. We may have some reaction in prices the balance of this week as the packers seem disinclined to follow the advance any further at this time.

**CATTLE.**—The great capacity of this country to take care of and assimilate large quantities of live stock was demonstrated last week, when the receipts of cattle at the six principle markets were upward of 260,000 head. This enormous supply was absorbed without depressing the market to exceed 10c. on any one day, and the market generally closed strong with a good clearance made. The best native corn-fed steers sold at 8.50@8.65, which is generally 35@50c. per hundred lower than the high point of the year. Choice steers, weighing 1,300 lbs. and upward, sold at 8.00@8.50, and the same weight cattle, but not quite so well finished, sold at 7.40@7.75; the medium to good grades of steers, 6.25@7.25, with the fair to medium, weighing 1,200 lbs., at 6.00@6.50; common light grassy stock, 4.00@5.25. The higher prices quoted above are rather deceiving to the shipper generally, for but a small proportion of the receipts is selling above 7.50, and shippers should judge their purchases accordingly. The cattle that are good enough to place them above the competition of the Westerns meet with the most favor, and are in best demand.

The season for marketing range cattle has about two more months to run, but from our most reliable reports, considerably over half of the range stock has been liquidated, and we believe the trade from now on will be on a more stable basis, and present prices will be more nearly sustained, as the declines from now on, no doubt, will be small, and reactions correspondingly small. We repeat the advice given so often this season, to market the cattle as fast as they are ready, and not to try to get the benefit of the last "spear of grass," as we do not look for enough improvement in the trade to pay for holding them too long on feed.

The market for stockers and feeders does not show much change, and the volume of business was somewhat smaller than one week ago. Good to choice feeders are still selling at 4.50@5.25, with the fair to good kinds at 4.00@4.50. Fair to good stockers \$3.50@4.00, and the light common kinds as low as 3.00@3.50. Butcher stock ready at about last week's closing prices.

## PROVISION LETTER

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

There has been a good demand for light average S. P. hams and packers are sold up on them. Light average green hams are hard to buy on account of the bulk of the hogs coming to market being heavy.



## Chicago Provision Market Prices

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct. ....	16.30	16.65	16.30	16.65
Jan. ....	15.02½	15.10	15.02½	15.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct. ....	9.67	8.92	9.67	9.92
Jan. ....	8.50	8.52	8.50	8.52
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Oct. ....	10.15	10.37	10.15	10.37
Jan. ....	7.92	7.95	7.92	7.95

MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct. ....	9.92½	10.07½	9.92½	10.00
Jan. ....	8.55	8.57½	8.52½	8.57½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Oct. ....	10.50	11.00	10.50	10.90
Jan. ....	8.00	8.00	7.97½	8.00
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
Oct. ....	16.65	16.90	16.65	16.80
Jan. ....	15.12½	15.17½	15.05	15.10

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct. ....	10.05	10.10	9.97½	10.00
Jan. ....	8.65	8.67½	8.60	8.62½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Oct. ....	10.95	11.05	10.95	11.05
Jan. ....	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.05
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
Oct. ....	16.95	16.95	16.80	16.87½
Jan. ....	15.15	15.20	15.12½	15.20

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct. ....	10.00	10.07½	9.95	10.07½
Jan. ....	8.65	8.80	8.65	8.77½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Oct. ....	11.00	11.10	10.95	11.10
Jan. ....	8.05	8.15	8.02½	8.15
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
Oct. ....	16.87½	16.87½	16.67½	16.80
Jan. ....	15.25	15.40	15.15	15.35

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
Oct. ....	16.80	16.82	16.50	16.75
Jan. ....	15.30	15.40	15.15	15.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct. ....	10.00	10.05	10.00	10.02
Jan. ....	8.72	8.85	8.72	8.77
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Oct. ....	10.95	11.12	10.95	11.10
Jan. ....	8.12	8.20	8.07	8.20

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct. ....	10.00@10.02	10.07	9.97	10.00
Jan. ....	8.72@8.75	8.75	8.70	8.72
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Oct. ....	11.05	11.05	10.90	10.90
Jan. ....	8.12@8.15	8.17	8.12	8.17
PORK—(Per barrel.)—				
Oct. ....	16.50	16.65	16.50	16.60
Jan. ....	15.25@15.30	15.37	15.27	15.30

We quote to-day's market as follows:  
Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 11@11½; do., 12½@14 ave., nominally 10½@11; do., 14@16 ave., nominally 10½@10½; do., 18@20 ave., nominally 10¼@10½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 8; do., 6@8 ave., nominally 8; do., 8@10 ave., nominally 8; green skinned hams, 10@18 ave., nominally 10¾@10¾; do., 18@20 ave., nominally 10¾@10¾.

## CONTROLLING BEEF IN THE FROZEN NORTH

Advices from Dawson, in the Yukon country say Dawson meat men are organizing a combine to control the stock in the Klondike. Their plans are all matured, and at a meeting which was held recently the representatives will get together and arrange for the absolute control of all the meat in the market.

The combine will have to take care of not only all the stocks now on hand, but all that have been contracted for, the value of which will amount to more than \$1,000,000. The schedule of prices which will obtain if the organization secures control of the situation is obtainable, but restaurants and hotels, as well as large mining companies, are laying in large stocks in expectation of a sharp rise in prices.

## MARKET PRICES.

## CHICAGO

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.75
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case.....	17.50

## BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox. tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox. tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.50
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

## EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid		Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		3.65
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....		11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....		22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....		\$1.75 per lb.

## Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	.90	1.00

## BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$13.50
Plate beef.....	13.00
Extra mess beef.....	11.00
Prime mess beef.....	12.00
Beef hams.....	Not quoted

## DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	13
Reg. clogs.....	10½

## SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	13½
Skinned hams.....	13½
Shoulders.....	11½
Picnics.....	7½
Breakfast bacon.....	17½

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	@11½
Hocks.....	@ 7
Dry salt spare ribs.....	@ 4
Pork tenderloins.....	@22
Pork loins.....	@13½
Spare ribs.....	@ 8½
Trimnings.....	@ 9
Boston butts.....	@11½
Cheek meat.....	@ 5½
Leaf lard.....	@10½
Skinned shoulders.....	@10½

## BUTTERINE

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, Natural color.....	11½@12½
No. 2, Natural color.....	13½@14½
No. 3, Natural color.....	15½@17½
No. 4, Natural color.....	16½@18½

## F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, Natural color.....	11 @12
No. 2.....	14 @15
No. 3.....	14½@16
No. 4.....	15½@ 7

## CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4½@ 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½@11½
Borax.....	7½@ 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	@ 4
White, clarified.....	@ 4½
Plantation granulated.....	@ 4½
Yellow clarified.....	@ 4½

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.07½@ \$1.10
Barrels.....	87½@ 90

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	@15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	@25
Beef hungs, each.....	@11½
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	@45
Hog hungs, exports.....	@ 9½
Medium, each.....	@ 4½
Small, each.....	@ 1½
Casings, per bundle.....	@62½

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	\$2.30
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.10
Concent. Tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	1.90
Ground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.17½ & 10c.
Unground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.00 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 9 and 20%, ton.....	20.00
Unground Tank, 6 and 35%, ton.....	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$325.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	50.00
Round thin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	45.00
Round thin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg., ton.....	50.00
Flat shin Bones, 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg., ton.....	85.00

## LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	11 7-10
Prime steam.....	@
Neutral.....	11½@11¾
Compound.....	@ 8c.

## STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@13¾
Lard.....	@11¾
Tallow.....	@ 8¾
Grease, W.....	6¼@ 6½
Grease, B.....	
Grease, Y.....	5¾@5½

## OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	75c.
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	....
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	50c.
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	45c.
Oleo Oil, extra.....	11½@11¾
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	10¾
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65c.
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	....

## TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	7½@7¾
No. 2.....	4½@5¼
Edible.....	@8¾
City renderers.....	@6¾

## GREASES.

Brown.....	4½@ 4¾
Yellow.....	4½@ 5¼
White, A.....	6¾@ 7
White, B.....	6 @ 6¼
Bone.....	5¾@ 6

## BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4½c.
Bone.....	1c.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10c.
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

## GOOD BEEF AND POOR IN NEW YORK

Cheaper beef is here. The grade is lower, however. A Washington Market dealer says in regard to prices, etc:

"Yes, for the poorer qualities, but not for the best quality. It has not changed a cent for the latter in the way of a decrease in price. The reason the inferior grades of meat are going down is that there is more of it coming into the market. Early in the season the cattle were first grade or very poor. Now the quantity of medium beef is increasing. The best beef does not go down, because there may be only three or four good cattle in a lot of fifty received. There is plenty of inferior, but a small amount of good beef in the market. The difference in the price is about two or three cents a pound wholesale."

Prime beef will remain high. It is no cheaper now; cannot be.

About 90 per cent. of the beef now sold at Wallabout Market is of range or grass-fed cattle. Prices range 2c. per pound lower on such beef. The real corned article is around 12 to 12½c. and can't be had.

## SWENSON, WHO BUYS FINE BEEVES

Swenson Bros., the New York City bankers, own the "S. M. S." ranch of 350,000 acres, carrying 22,000 cattle and 10,000 calves. That answers the question of "Harlem Butcher," who asks:

"Who is Swenson, of New York, who buys high-priced cattle at sales?"

The "S. M. S." ranch is in Texas, near Stamford. It is managed by Frank S. Hastings, the noted livestock man, until recently with the Armour Packing Company at Kansas City. He has 75 cowboys under him and 600 ponies for their use. Some of these ponies cast as much as \$1,500 each.



## NEW YORK CITY LIVE CATTLE.

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 22.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,200	1	1,026	28,458	5,850
Sixtieth St.....	3,407	115	5,054	15,781	86
Fortieth St.....					14,514
West Sh. B. R.....	2,998	62		665	
Lehigh Valley.....	2,710				3,246
B. & O. R. R.....	228			1,642	
Scattering.....			50	47	
Totals.....	11,633	178	6,139	46,593	23,505
Totals last week.....	9,784	193	5,760	39,119	21,345

### WEEKLY EXPORTS TO SEPT. 22.

	Live Cattle.	Sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cevic.....	1,500		
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	1,300		
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cymric.....	1,700		
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Lancastrian.....	181		
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Umbrian.....		2,000	
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....		1,020	
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Lancastrian.....	272	2,200	
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Cymric.....		1,350	
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Cymric.....		1,100	
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Cevic.....	405		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Cymric.....	265		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka.....	280		
Schwartzchild & S., Ss. Cevic.....	405		
Schwartzchild & S., Ss. Cymric.....	282		
Schwartzchild & S., Ss. Minnetonka.....		1,200	
Schwartzchild & S., Ss. Philadelphia.....	300		
G. H. Hammond, Ss. Lancastrian.....		900	
G. H. Hammond, Ss. Lancastrian.....		1,000	
Total exports.....	2,390		15,900
Total exports last week.....	1,375	683	8,223
Boston exports this week.....	1,699	1,454	1,500
Philadelphia exports this week.....	1,034		300
Portland exports this week.....	730		
Montreal exports this week.....	2,715	2,450	
To London.....	2,298	1,060	2,700
To Liverpool.....	5,304	2,555	11,100
To Glasgow.....	140		
To Bristol.....	200	150	
To Manchester.....	391		
To Antwerp.....	235	130	
To Southampton.....		900	
Totals to all ports.....	8,568	3,004	17,700
Totals to all ports last week.....	7,760	4,591	16,192

### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.25@8.85
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.10@6.15
Inferior to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@5.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50@4.12½
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	3.50@6.00

### LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@8.75
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb., 160 lbs.....	8.00@8.50
Buttermilks.....	3.75@4.50
Grassers.....	@3.50

### LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@8.00
Hogs, medium.....	@8.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	@8.00
Pigs.....	@7.10
Roughs.....	7.00@7.10

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	6.00
Lambs, good to choice.....	@5.50
Lambs, common to fair.....	@5.00
Sheep, selected.....	@4.00
Sheep, medium to good.....	@3.50
Sheep, culls.....	@2.50

### DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	11½@12½
Choice native, light.....	10½@11
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 9

### WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11½@11½
Choice native, light.....	10½@11
Native, do. to fair.....	8½@10
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 @ 8½
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7½
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 @ 6½
Good to choice hifers.....	7½@ 8
Common to fair hifers.....	7½@ 7½
Choice cows.....	5 @ 6½
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 6

### DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@13½
Veals, good to choice.....	@13
Buttermilks, per lb.....	7½@ 8
Grassers, per lb.....	6 @ 7
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	@11½

Calves, country dressed, common to good.....	9 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, buttermilks.....	6½@ 7½
Calves, country dressed, grassers.....	5 @ 6

### DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	@10½
Hogs, heavy.....	@10
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	10½@10½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10½

### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	@10
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 9
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	8 @ 8½
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 7
Sheep, choice.....	@ 6½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 6
Sheep, culls.....	@ 5½

### DRESSED POULTRY

#### ICED.

Turkeys, Spring, dry pick, fancy, per lb.....	@16
Turkeys, Spring, dry pick, av. grades, per lb.....	@15
Turkeys, Spring, scalded, av. grades.....	@13
Turkeys, Spring, common, per lb.....	@11
Turkeys, West'n, old, average best.....	@15
Turkeys, West'n, old, poor to fair.....	8 @ 12
Chickens, Phila. roosters, per lb.....	19 @ 20
Chickens, Phila. broilers, per lb.....	20 @ 22
Chickens, Phila. mixed sizes.....	@18
Chickens, Penn. fancy, per lb.....	@16
Chickens, Penn. fair to good.....	@15
Chickens, West'n, dry pick, fancy.....	@14½
Chickens, West'n, dry pick, av. best.....	@14
Chickens, West'n, scalded, average best.....	@14
Western, ordinary.....	@13
Fowls, Western, dry pick, av. best.....	@14
Fowls, Western, scalded, av. best.....	@14
Fowls, Southwestern, av. best.....	13½@14
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	11½@13
Old Roosters, per lb.....	9½@10
Spring Ducklings, East'n & L. I., per lb.....	17 @ 17½
Jersey and up river, per lb.....	@17
Western, per lb.....	@12
Spring geese, Eastern, per lb.....	@16
Squabs, prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50@2.75
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.12@2.25
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	@1.75

### LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, large, per lb.....	@13
Fowls, per lb.....	@13
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 8½
Turkeys, per lb.....	@13
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	60 @ 75
Ducks, Southern & South'wn, per pair.....	40 @ 60
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12@1.50
Geese, av. South'n & South'wn, per pair.....	@1.00
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	20 @ 25

### GAME.

Partridges, per pair.....	2.00@2.50
Grouse, per pair.....	2.00@2.25
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.50@1.75
English snipe, per dozen.....	2.00@2.50
Plover-Golden, per dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Grass, per dozen.....	1.50@3.00
Wild Ducks-Canvas, per pair.....	2.50@3.50
Red Head, per pair.....	1.50@3.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Mallard, per pair.....	75@1.00
Teal, per pair.....	40@ 60
Venison-European, fresh, saddle, lb.....	30@ 32
Frozen, saddle, lb.....	22@ 25
Whole deer, per lb.....	@ 20

### PROVISIONS

#### (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @ 14½
California hams, smoked, light.....	10½@11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @ 10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15½@16
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@15
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	18 @ 19
Smoked shoulders.....	10½@11
Pickled bellies, light.....	13½@14
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	15 @ 16
Fresh pork loins, city.....	15½@16

### BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250@280

### BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair

Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	7c to 8c a pair

### BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	5½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

### PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.62½
Blind Rib sheep.....	@ 3.50
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.37½
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

### SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 3
Hog, Amer., in tes. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F. O. S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17½
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2½@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @ 12
Beef, wassands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5½@ 6
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4

### SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22½	23½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14½	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	18
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	3¼	4
Mace.....	42	48

### SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3¼@3½
Refined-Granulated.....	4¼@4½
Crystals.....	4¼@4½
Powdered.....	4¼@4½

### THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
1X moulding.....	15
1X.....	14½
1X, rounds, per lb.....	14
1X.....	13
1½.....	12
1½.....	11
1½.....	10
1½.....	9
2.....	8

### GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, 12½-14.....	.13
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12½-14 lbs.....	piece 1.20
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .15
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.20
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

### LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western Steam, 10.70.....	
City Steam, 10.00@10.20.....	
Refined, Continent, tes., 11.00.....	
Refined, South America, tes., 11.50.....	
Refined, South America, kegs, 12.75.....	
Compound, 7.62½@7.87½.....	

THE  
**CUMMER**  
DRYERS.

FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES  
AND ALL FERTILIZERS

The F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,

CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	@20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	@ 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.85	@ 1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@ 13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.35	@ 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.45	@ 2.50
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	20.00	@ 20.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	17.00	@ 17.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	@ 15.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.00	@ 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	@ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent. ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@ 27.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@ 15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.40	@ 2.42½
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.95	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.90	@ 3.00
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	@ 4.00
The same dried.....	4.25	@ 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	@ 10.05
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (48@49 per cent., less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.09	@ 1.12

Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	.39	@ .40

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2 cents for 60 p. c.	
76 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2.10 per 60 p. c.	
60 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2.15 per 100 lbs.	
98 p. c. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3¼ cents lb.	
58 p. c. Pure Alkali, 1 cent for 48 p. c.	
48 p. c. Caustic Soda Ash, 1.90 per 100 lbs.	
48 p. c. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1½ cents lb.	
Borax, 8 cents lb.	
Talc, 1¼ to 1½ cents lb.	
Palm Oil in casks, 5½ to 5¾. Bbls. 6 cents.	
Green Olive Oil, 55 to 57 cents gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 53 to 56 cents gallon.	
Olive Oil Foots, 5¼ to 6 cents lb.	
Cochin Coconut Oil, 8¼ to 8½ cents lb.	
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 7 to 7¼ cents lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 4½ cents gallon.	
Rozin: M., \$3.75; N., \$4; W. G., \$4.20; W. W., \$4.35 per 280 lbs.	

## OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	13c.
Oil cake.....	7/	7/	13c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	13c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	13c.
Cheese.....	17/7	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	13c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	13c.
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	13c.
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamer berth terms, Oct. 1/7½@119. Cork for orders, 2/3.			

## OLEO. AND NEUTRAL LARD

Business in oleo oil in the European markets continues as restricted as ever before.

the turn over in this article for the past few weeks has been practically nothing, and while there has been no change in price, values are purely nominal and the outlook is towards lower prices. There has been a little more activity in neutral, but the total business in this article is equally restricted.

As for cottonseed oil, the tone of same is firmer, seeing that the cotton crop is not as good as was expected.

## LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, nominal.  
City steam, 10.60.  
Compound, 7½@7¾.  
Refined, Continent, tierces, 11.50.  
Refined, South America, tierces, 11.50.  
Refined, South America, kegs, 12.75.

## HOG MARKET, SEPT. 26.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 18,000; 10@15c. lower, \$6.80 @ \$7.70.  
OMAHA—Receipts, 6,500; slow, 5@10c. lower, \$7.35 @ \$7.60.  
KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 8,000; steady, \$7.40 @ \$7.55.  
ST. LOUIS—Receipts, 5,500; 10c. lower, \$7.00 @ \$7.75.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 5,000; slow, \$6.90 @ \$7.70.  
EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 29 cars; lower, \$7.40 @ \$7.75.  
CLEVELAND—Receipts, 11 cars; lower, \$7.35 @ \$7.70.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Beef.—Extra India mess, 110s. Pork—Prime mess, western, 88s. 9d. Hams.—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s. 6d. Bacon.—Cumberland cut, 67s.; short rib, 67s.; long clear middles, light, 64s.; long middles, heavy, 63s.; short clear, 60s.; clear bellies, 60s. 6d. Shoulders.—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., 55s. Lard.—Prime western, in tierces, 53s.; American refined, in pails, 56s. Cheese.—American, finest white, 48s. 6d.; American, finest colored, 49s. 6d. Tallow.—Prime city, 27s. 6d. Turpentine.—Spirits, 36s.; rosin, common, 4s. 3d. Petroleum.—Refined, 6d. Linseed oil, 27s. 9¾d.

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